

Iran Cleric Offers \$1 Million For Killing of British Author



A London policeman guarding Mr. Rushdie's publisher.

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

LONDON — An aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini offered a \$1-million reward Wednesday to anyone who kills the novelist Salman Rushdie, the author who has been sentenced to death by the ayatollah, the Iranian news agency said.

As the offer was made on Iranian television by the aide, Hajatollah Hassan Sanati, demonstrators in Tehran threw stones and waved pictures outside the British Embassy against Mr. Rushdie, whose book, "The Satanic Verses," has sparked violent protests by Islamic fundamentalists.

On Wednesday, Mr. Rushdie canceled the U.S. tour planned to promote his book because "the current climate is not appropriate for a promotional tour," according to a joint statement by Mr. Rushdie and his publisher, Viking Penguin. The three-week tour was to have started this weekend.

Earlier Wednesday, Viking Penguin's New York offices were evacuated for an hour after an anonymous caller said he had planted a bomb there. A police search of the premises found no explosives.

The police were guarding Mr. Rushdie's home in North London, as well as the offices of his publisher.

The 41-year-old novelist, born into an Indian Muslim family in Bombay and now a British citizen living in London, could not be reached for comment Wednesday. The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said he was

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Across Islam, Dissenting Reaction

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Neguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian who won the Nobel Prize for Literature last year, accused Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of "intellectual terrorism" on Wednesday for urging the killing of the author Salman Rushdie for having written the book "The Satanic Verses."

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian spiritual leader, has urged "all Muslims" to execute Mr. Rushdie and his publishers, "wherever they find them."

Few Egyptians have read the book, which is banned here on the orders of Al Azhar Mosque, viewed as the Sunni Muslim world's leading center of Islamic teaching.

The novel is widely banned in the Muslim world for what is seen as its blasphemous depiction of the prophet Mohammed.

Scholars from Al Azhar and elsewhere on Wednesday disputed Ayatollah Khomeini's right to order a death sentence on the Indian-born Mr. Rushdie, saying the edict contravened Islamic law.

"In Islam there is no tradition of killing people without trying them," said a senior scholar at Al Azhar, who declined to be identified. Under Islamic law, he said, persons accused of capital offenses — such as murder and heresy — must be tried and confess their guilt before execution.

"I do not approve the principle of murdering someone for writing something we did not like," said Sheikh Abu Wafa, a leading Islamic scholar at Cairo University.

Like others, he suggested that Mr. Rushdie be tried, to decide first whether he is a true Muslim and second whether he committed heresy. "Killing someone is not that easy," a third scholar said. "There are laws to be implemented."

The response of Egyptian religious authorities illuminated the centuries-old schism between the minority Shiite sect of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Sunni majority that predominates in Egypt and other parts of the Muslim world. Ayatollah Khomeini's 10-year revolution is rooted in an absolutism that has stirred Islamic sentiment in some countries but failed to overturn Sunni Muslim leaders.

Moreover, Egypt's response to Mr. Rushdie's work is tempered by a secular political system that has sought to repress Islamic fanaticism in the name of democracy.

"The idea of killing someone because of what he wrote is rejected in principle," Mr. Mahfouz, the Egyptian author, said in an interview. "I consider it intellectual terrorism. The book, whatever its subject is and whatever its faults are, has to be

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Last Soviet Troops Leave Afghanistan; Atrocity Is Revealed by Moscow Press

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The last Soviet soldier came home from Afghanistan on Wednesday morning, leaving behind a war that had become for Moscow a domestic burden and an international embarrassment.

Lieutenant General Boris V. Gromov, commander of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, walked across the Friendship Bridge to the Soviet border city of Termez at 11:55 A.M., nine years and 50 days after Soviet troops intervened to support a coup by a Marxist client.

"There is not a single Soviet soldier or officer left behind me," General Gromov told a Soviet television reporter on the bridge. "Our nine-year stay ends with this."

As the last tanks rumbled home, a Soviet newspaper carried the first report of atrocities committed by Soviet troops during the war.

The weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta described the killing of a carload of innocent Afghan civilians, including women and children, and the order by a commander to cover up the incident.

The article was a forecast of recriminations believed sure to come in the months ahead.

The war cost the Soviet Union 15,000 lives and undisciplined billions of rubles, scarred a generation of young people and undermined the cherished image of the invincible Red Army.

The military intervention, which encountered international condemnation, cast a pall over Moscow's

relations with China, the Arab world and the West. It led to a U.S. trade embargo and a Western boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Western reporters flown to Termez to witness the finale said that the ceremony was filled with festive relief, but that it featured no second thoughts about the venture.

"The day that millions of Soviet people have waited for has come," General Gromov told an army rally in the town, Reuters reported. "In spite of our sacrifices and losses, we have fulfilled our internationalist duty totally."

The official news agency Tass said the Defense Ministry gave wristwatches to all of the returning soldiers.

In Pravda, the Communist Party

daily, a commentator said Wednesday that the intervention was carried out with the best intentions, including maintaining the security of the southern border of the Soviet Union. But he conceded that the war was characterized by mistakes and misjudgments by previous leaders.

"One can question the Brezhnev leadership's assessment of the military threat," the commentator said. "One can say that in the future such vital issues as the use of troops must not be decided in secrecy, without the approval of the country's parliament."

Other commentators, who have been constrained while Soviet soldiers were still fighting on Afghan territory, can now be expected to question more pointedly how the

Soviet Union got into Afghanistan, what it did there, why it stayed so long and what lessons it has learned.

The account in Literaturnaya Gazeta was a sample of the more open analysis that is likely to find its way into the press.

The article by Gennadi Bocharov, who has written extensively from Afghanistan since 1979, told of Soviet troops firing on a group of civilians after they refused to stop at a border checkpoint and ignored a warning shot.

The troops then opened fire on the vehicle, killing a young woman and wounding three other persons.

When the soldiers radioed their commander to ask for further instructions, he replied: "I don't need captives."

The commander, who was identified only as Rodik, told them to eliminate the evidence.

"So they did," Mr. Bocharov wrote. "The passenger car was smashed by an armored vehicle and buried in the earth."

The commander was reportedly sentenced to six years imprisonment, but was freed almost immediately in an amnesty.

Mr. Bocharov also said desertions had become common in the Afghan Army, "at times whole regiments, especially recently."

"Society should have been prepared for ugly things — like cruelty, viciousness and hatred," he concluded. "Or even the perversion of the goal itself. Which is what happened."

Soviet airborne troops landed in Kabul on Dec. 27, 1979, to assist Babrak Karmal, who had declared himself president in a coup.

The Soviets have insisted that they came in response to a plea for help from a legitimately constituted government. Most Western analysts say the Soviets engineered the coup as a pretext to replace an Afghan leader who had lost the trust of Moscow, Hafizullah Amin.

The following day, four motorized rifle divisions crossed the Amu-Darya River, and Moscow announced its "limited military contingent" would stay as long as necessary to repel outside aggression.

Major General Najib, the former chief of the Afghan secret police,

See PULLOUT, Page 2



A Soviet mother in the border town of Termez in Uzbekistan searching for her son among the last soldiers returning from Afghanistan.

Long War Builds No Bridge Over Afghan Political Divide

By Richard M. Weintraub
and James Rupert

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The fratricidal conflict that sucked the Soviet Union into a decade of bloodshed is by no means over despite, or perhaps because of, the 15,000 Soviets and more than one million Afghans who have died.

Five million people, at least a third of the prewar population, remain in refugee camps along the Pakistani and Iranian borders. Snowbound and surrounded, Kabul waits for the next phase to begin, its population swollen to more than two million by internal refugees.

The political divide the Soviets found when they intervened in 1979 was, if anything, deeper on the day they withdrew. It is a divide that pits two internally weak and unstable sides: a Communist government entrenched in Kabul and a few other cities and towns, and guerrilla forces besieging it from the harsh and inhospitable countryside while their political representatives squabble in Pakistan.

With perhaps 100,000 men under arms, the regime of Major General Najib, according to diplomats and others who have followed the war closely, hopes to hang on long enough to get

someone within the mujahidin to negotiate. It may be a flawed strategy, they say, but it is all they have.

Even its former comrades in arms believe the task is difficult. The Soviet press remains full of stories about government units crumbling and mujahidin building up for attacks on cities like Kandahar, Jalalabad and Kabul.

Arrayed against these relatively well armed forces, including a still-active air force, are about 50,000 hard-core mujahidin, backed by 20,000 to 30,000 part-time fighters. Spread across the country, they by no means match Kabul's army in numbers or in weaponry, although they would be joined by tens of thousands from refugee camps should the prospect of victory be near, according to analysts in Kabul and Islamabad.

They say that the keys to victory lie in two variables.

First is the morale of the troops loyal to Kabul. Given the will to fight, according to the analysts, it is difficult for an entrenched regular army to be dislodged by a numerically inferior guerrilla force.

"The morale is a question mark. If it is up, they can inflict a lot of damage," an Asian diplomat said. "It is a mixed picture. Right now they are

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Lieutenant General Boris V. Gromov, waving back.

Kiosk

Beirut Battle

Leaves 50 Dead

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A cease-fire was negotiated Wednesday by church officials following 12 hours of fighting between Lebanese Army troops and Christian militiamen that left 50 people dead and 110 wounded, security officials said.

The cease-fire in the fighting for control of the city's Christian areas was negotiated by the Maronite Christian patriarch, Boutros Sfeir, and a papal envoy, Luciano Angeloni.



Winnie Mandela arriving in Johannesburg on Wednesday amid controversy about her bodyguards. Page 6.

General News

Victims of the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster called the court settlement a sellout. Page 6.

Weather

Crossword

Page 2.

Page 7.

Dow Close

The Dollar

in New York

Up 22.68

FF 6.27

Toshiba Corp. Provided Material for Libya Plant

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. said Wednesday that in late 1985 it provided electronic equipment for a plant in Libya now suspected to be producing missiles for chemical weapons.

But company officials insisted that they were only acting as a subcontractor and thought at the time that the plant would be used to manufacture equipment for desalinating seawater. The shipments do not appear to have violated export control laws.

Nonetheless, Toshiba's acknowledgment came as it was recovering from revelations nearly two years ago that one of its subsidiaries, Toshiba Machine Corp., sold machine tools to the Soviet Navy to produce quieter submarines. Those disclosures triggered an uproar in the U.S. Congress, which imposed sanctions on both Toshiba Machine and the parent company that went into force several months ago.

The company's involvement appears likely to deepen Toshiba's political problems in Washington. Moreover, it may reopen questions about how a number of Japan's largest companies, perhaps unwittingly, helped Libya amass the technology needed to produce chemical weapons.

Toshiba's statement also came only eight days before President George Bush was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo to attend the funeral of the Emperor Hirohito.

No Japanese firms have been implicated in the construction of the factory suspected of actually producing the chemical agents. Investigators believe that plant, on the Libyan coast, was supervised by a privately owned West German firm, Imhausen-Chemie GmbH.

But several months ago, evidence surfaced that Japan Steel Works

Ltd., one of the world's largest makers of cast and forged steel, constructed a nearby metals plant. The Japanese firm, part of the Mitsui group, has said little publicly about its involvement, other than repeating Libyan assurances that the plant's mission was to produce desalinating equipment.

But for months investigators have suspected it was linked to the chemical weapons project. In contrast,

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From the Chaos of Japanese Politics, a Mandate for Change

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Amid one of the most tumultuous and scandal-ridden periods in Japan's postwar political history, influential and ordinary Japanese alike are concluding that fundamental political change is essential if the nation is to keep pace with its growing prominence in global affairs.

But there is also widespread questioning whether the current generation of leadership, concentrated in the Liberal Demo-

cratic Party, is capable of implementing political change to any meaningful degree.

Beset by declining popularity, losses for the party in recent elections and a long-running stock scandal, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has pledged to make "dramatic reform" his administration's "No. 1 priority issue."

It is a purely defensive position, most political analysts assert.

As a politician in the traditional Japanese mold, Mr. Takeshita's dilemma is this: How to persuade an increasingly cynical public that he is prepared to alter the very features of the Japanese system on which his own career and the power of the governing party rest.

Although the disillusionment now spreading across Japan is often compared with the public mood that prevailed after the Lockheed bribery case of the 1970s, many political analysts and social commentators say it is unequalled in the post-war era.

More than anything else, they say, it is a reflection of the basic inadequacies of the political order at a time when the nation is quickly evolving in other spheres.

"More and more senior people recognize that we can't go on like this, particularly given Japan's changing role," said Yoshi Kono, an advocate of change and a member of the governing party. "But if you ask my view as to how significant the changes

are likely to be, I'm pessimistic. I just don't see the political will."

With one incident of corruption after another breaking into the news in recent weeks, many of the hallmarks of the modern Japanese state are quickly coming to be questioned. They include the prominent role of money in politics, the inefficiency of the system in responding to popular desire and the alienation of the electorate from a

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As Bush Prepares for Asia, a Brother Is There

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Less than two weeks before President George Bush is scheduled to visit Japan, South Korea and China, his older brother, Prescott, is traveling through these countries in search of business for his consulting company.

Prescott Bush, 66, who arrived Tuesday from Seoul, said in an interview that his trip had been planned long before his brother's. He said he had no intention of trading on the name.

He also told a South Korean newspaper that "since I keep away from drinking, smoking and women and devote my

self to business only, there will be no trouble for the president."

President Bush is scheduled to visit Japan Feb. 23, in his first overseas trip, to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito. He will then go to Beijing to meet Chinese leaders and stop in Seoul to talk with President Roh Tae Woo before returning home.

Prescott Bush said he was traveling through Asia seeking business for his four-year-old company, Prescott Bush Resources, Ltd., which pursues real estate and other development consulting and already is working on one project in China.

He said that despite the timing of his trip, he was visiting Asia as an ordinary U.S. businessman.

His visit to South Korea, his first since 1974, included talks with the speaker of the national assembly and executives of trading firms.

"There is no conflict of interest," he said. "I have a very firm rule: I do not do business with the United States government. I do not lobby the United States government, and I do not ask anything of ambassadors or commercial officers that is any different from what anyone else gets. I don't need the U.S. government to do my business."

Still, Prescott Bush acknowledged that his reception in Asia had been affected by the family tie.

In Manila, for instance, President Corason C. Aquino invited him in for a chat, he said. In Seoul, he said, speaker Kim Chae Soon, a top-ranking ruling party official who has met President Bush several times, requested a courtesy meeting. But Mr. Kim's aide, Lee Dong Bok, recalled otherwise, saying Prescott Bush requested the meeting through a third party.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy said that

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[illegible]

Contras Won't Disarm Until They're Sure of Change by Sandinistas

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Nicaraguan rebels said Wednesday that they would disband their army, under a plan approved this week by the presidents of five Central American countries, only after they were sure the Sandinista government had carried out promised changes.

The contra radio, in reporting the agreement among the presidents in El Salvador on Tuesday to expel the contras from Honduras in exchange for democratic change in Nicaragua, said it was a rebel victory.

It quoted one of the seven rebel leaders, Adolfo Calero, as saying the contras would "not put down their arms until democracy shines in the sky of the homeland." The radio went on to say that "the dictatorship in Nicaragua" agreed to make "important political concessions in return for the declaration of the presidents."

The radio predicted that the promises of change made by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Sandinista leader, would cause deep divisions among Nicaraguan leaders. It said that many Sandinista leaders were committed to a Marxist dictatorship.

Elections Promised

London *Guardian of The New York Times* reported earlier from *Tesoro Benda, El Salvador*.

Under the agreement, contra bases in Honduras would be closed in return for open elections in Nicaragua.

The accord was read by President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador at a meeting that also involved the leaders of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

It calls for a plan to be drawn up within 90 days for dismantling the rebel bases and for relocating the thousands of contras and their families to third countries.

As part of the accord, Nicaragua agreed to release most of the 3,300 jailed contras and former National Guardsmen now in prison. About 1,700 guardsmen are to be set free soon, and the rest after the contras are relocated.

Leaders of the contras said the agreement was unworkable since it did not call for direct negotiations between them and the Nicaraguan government and put too much faith in the Sandinista promises.

"Whatever accord is reached based on Ortega's promises is equal to trying to leash a dog with sunglasses," said Mr. Calero, a member of the rebel directorate who was observing the session.

U.S. Talk Show Hosts Boast of Victory Through Air Power

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This city, ever sensitive to shifts in power, is debating the prospects of the latest group to make a bid for influence: the hosts of radio talk shows.

Is government-by-talk-show the wave of the future?

Some of the talk-show hosts think it is. Preparing for the defeat of the 51 percent congressional pay increase last week, the talk jockeys who banded together in an unusual coast-to-coast alliance to fight the increase are looking for new causes.

Some hosts have decided to get together in Boston in April — in the week of Patriot's Day, naturally — to see if there are other issues on which their high-tech network could rise up to fight again.

Connected to each other by phone line and facsimile machine and linked to millions by the air waves, the talk jockeys proved they could generate an astonishing outpouring of protest.

A mere mention of a House member

on a show could generate hundreds of calls to his office.

For those members of Congress still smarting over the battering on the pay issue, it is not a pleasing prospect.

"The only people right now capable of mobilizing the public are talk-show hosts," said Representative Tony Coelho, a California Democrat.

"But we don't know who they're mobilizing," he noted.

For Mr. Coelho, government by talk show could turn out to be government by the most alienated sectors of the electorate.

Representative Marvin Leath, a Texas Democrat, called the talk-show hosts "radio freaks" and "jacks."

But for foes of the pay increase who saw their cause triumph, talk-show politics is the politics of the people.

The outcry was so widespread that no one, including the radio hosts, asserts that talk radio alone derailed the raise. Mr. Leath said that talk shows were far

more important in urban districts than in rural areas like his.

Representative Andrew Jacobs Jr., an Indiana Democrat who opposed the raise from the beginning, said that, in his district, strong newspaper opposition played a more important role.

"We're like radio politicians," said Jerry Williams, of Boston's WRKO. Mr. Williams, the dean of "radio activists," as the politically engaged hosts call themselves, has invited 50 of his number to Boston for the week of April 19 to search for issues on which hosts can give the public a stronger voice.

The radio uprising against the raise was a logical, if surprising, result of both technological change and of AM radio's struggle to maintain its audience when most music fans have shifted to FM.

In search of new audiences, scores of AM stations turned to talk in recent years.

Within the talk profession, some hosts made a name by running campaigns for particular causes. Mr. Williams success-

fully organized a rebellion against Massachusetts' law requiring use of automobile seat belts, helping to overturn it in a referendum.

Mike Siegel, now of the Seattle station KING, led a successful fight against increased charges for local phone service while in Florida.

But these were local issues. No one can remember a national campaign anything like the one mounted on the pay issue.

The talk hosts argue that they did not manipulate their audiences into a frenzy. Even advocates of the raise acknowledge that the outpouring against it was spontaneous, especially because the raise was to go through without a vote on the House floor.

"All we did was direct their energies," Mr. Williams said.

At one point, according to Mr. Siegel, the anti-raise network included 40 to 50 talk hosts.

The hosts would call into one another's shows to report on the progress of the pay

fight in their areas, a case of talk radio talking to itself.

When a reporter at Mr. Siegel's station learned the phone number of a House leader's fax machine, he spread it around the network.

The lobbying became personal. Representative Chester G. Atkins, a Massachusetts Democrat, took a somewhat equivocal position on the raise.

Jerry Williams, who has often had him on his show, went after him as Representative "Chet Waffle."

Ira Allen, Mr. Atkins's press secretary, said the congressman's office was immediately inundated with calls.

"It got pretty nasty," said Mr. Allen, who took the calls. But Mr. Atkins, bowing to the power of radio and of Jerry Williams, said the talk hosts taught Congress "a valuable lesson."

"Hey, you never like to get targeted," Mr. Atkins said. "But he performed a valuable service. What talk radio does is it serves as an antidote to elite opinion." Mr. Atkins voted against the raise.

U.S. Studies Moscow Embassy Sale

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A proposal by a group of American businessmen to purchase the bugged U.S. Embassy in Moscow is the most expensive of available options for the building and would probably require new, time-consuming negotiations with Moscow, the State Department has concluded.

While no decision has been made to reject the offer, officials have calculated it would cost at least 25 percent more to sell the unfinished building to the businessmen and start a new embassy at another site in Moscow than it would to rebuild part or all of the nine-story chancery, which is about 65 percent complete.

"Certainly there are many, many drawbacks that at first blush do not show up," said Joseph S. Hulings, special coordinator for the Moscow embassy problem in the State Department's management bureau.

He said the figure of a 25 percent additional cost probably underestimated what would be involved. It was based on a comparative cost analysis of all the options, according to U.S. officials.

Dwayne O. Andreas, chairman of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

N.Y. Black Challenges Koch

United Press International

NEW YORK — David Dimkins, a black and president of Manhattan Borough, has announced that he will be a candidate for mayor of New York, challenging the incumbent, Edward I. Koch.

and co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, heads a group of American businessmen who are involved in joint ventures with Soviet companies and who want to buy the building to use as offices.

Construction was halted in the summer of 1985 when U.S. inspectors found what they believed were highly sophisticated intelligence-gathering devices implanted throughout the structure. President Ronald Reagan recommended in October that the building be razed and rebuilt on the same site at an estimated cost of \$300 million.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said on Jan. 26 that the Bush administration had discussed Mr. Andreas's proposal "very informally and inconclusively" with the Soviets, but had not received a reply.

The State Department office overseeing the embassy issue has found several drawbacks to the offer.

Among them are difficulties in reopening negotiations with the Soviet Union on the purchase of a new plot of land elsewhere in Moscow and agreement on so-called conditions of construction.

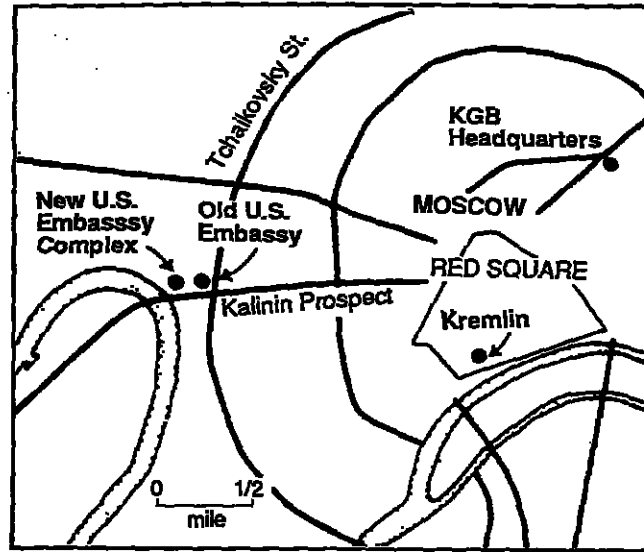
It took more than a decade to negotiate agreements in 1969 and 1972 providing for construction of both a new Soviet Embassy in Washington and an American facility in Moscow. U.S. construction there did not begin until 1979.

U.S. officials said it would be five or six weeks before the Bush administration made a decision.

ordering two items from a menu, write an adequate persuasive letter or apply their scientific knowledge to solve a simple problem, the study found.

Only 6 percent of 17-year-olds, for example, can solve problems of this difficulty: "Christine borrowed \$850 for one year from the Friendly Finance Co. If she paid 12 percent simple interest on the loan, what was the total amount she repaid?"

The study, conducted by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, involved 1.4 million students in the 9-to-17 age range. It was the first to compare achievement in several subjects in an attempt to find interdisciplinary problems. It was administered by the Educational Testing Service under a grant from the Department of Education.



Irving Brown, 77, American Labor Leader, Is Dead

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Irving Brown, 77, the American labor movement's former emissary to Europe and a major figure in preventing the Communist takeover of European unions after World War II, has died of cancer at his home in Paris, the AFL-CIO announced.

Mr. Brown died Friday and was buried at a private service at the Montparnasse cemetery in Paris on Tuesday, a spokesman for the labor confederation said.

Mr. Brown, born in New York the son of a Tennessean, became the American Federation of Labor's representative in Europe in 1945 and continued in that position after the AFL merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

Banned from France because of his opposition to French colonial policy in Algeria, he joined the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and directed its UN office in New York from 1962 to 1965.

Then for eight years he headed an AFL-CIO institute that provides technical aid to free unions in Africa.

He returned to the Paris office in 1973, and in 1982 he was named the AFL-CIO's director of international affairs.

Mr. Brown received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in October.

Use of Learning Eludes U.S. Students, Study Says

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American students have improved their basic math, reading, writing and science skills during the past 20 years, but few can apply that knowledge in ways that would assure their success in college, careers or daily life, according to a national study.

Virtually all students ages 9 through 17 can read simple text, perform basic addition and know everyday facts about science, according to the study, which was made public Tuesday.

But relatively few older students can use algebra, compute how much change they are owed after

ordering two items from a menu, write an adequate persuasive letter or apply their scientific knowledge to solve a simple problem, the study found.

Only 6 percent of 17-year-olds, for example, can solve problems of this difficulty: "Christine borrowed \$850 for one year from the Friendly Finance Co. If she paid 12 percent simple interest on the loan, what was the total amount she repaid?"

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It concluded that in recent years, standard techniques of instruction, which rely on lectures, textbooks and work sheets, have improved most students' basic skills. But the teaching, drilling and testing methods also could be to blame for students' inability to master more complicated thinking skills, the authors said.

The study recommended that the curriculum require students to apply their knowledge as they gain it and that tests be rewritten to encourage use of knowledge rather than repetition of facts and rules.

The study cited these findings to support its pessimistic tone:

- In reading, 61 percent of 17-year-olds cannot understand complicated written passages, whether on topics they study in textbooks or simple newspaper essays.
- In mathematics, 49 percent of 17-year-olds cannot solve problems using decimals, fractions, percents, basic geometry or algebra, such as this one: Which of the following is true about 87 percent of 10? Students could choose from the following answers: It is greater than 10; it is less than 10; it is equal to 10; can't tell; don't know.

IS TOMORROW TO BE TRUSTED AT THE AUTOMOBILE STEERING WHEEL?

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Challenging Year

Secretary of State James Baker's get-acquainted swing through Europe has made it clear that the Bush administration faces a challenging NATO year. The immediate question is how to handle the modernization of the alliance's 88 aging Lance missile launchers. The United States, with Britain, seeks early West German commitment to take suitable replacements on its soil. But the German government, fearful less the popularity of Mikhail Gorbachev's détente initiatives cost it re-election next year, prefers to put off the whole question to 1991 or 1992.

NATO has a time-tested way of coping with prickly nuclear issues. It is to wrestle with them for a period of years and finally to do the right thing. Perhaps this approach will work well enough this time. But the Gorbachev line is not the usual easily dismissed Soviet propaganda. The Kremlin's unilateral troop and tank cuts, among other things, have made many Europeans, and especially Germans, feel that it is finally safe to reach for relief from the heavy psychic and economic burdens of military vigilance. We find the feeling premature, but politicians must cope with it.

The argument for stretching out modernization — for evading the nuclear question — is all too plain. The requirement on Western governments is to make a plausible case for tending to the question promptly. It is not an easy case to project to a broad public, but it is a strong one.

No End of Lessons

Using Tolstoyan license, one can imagine this cry of pain from the last officer leaving Afghanistan as the Soviets complete their momentous withdrawal:

Was this war necessary, comrades? What interest was served by wasting so much blood in treacherous mountains against tribal peoples we could not subdue in a place we were unwilling to annex? Did those geniuses in Moscow know what this terrain was like? Or about narcotics, unseizable frontiers or faithless allies? We were permitted only pinprick reprisals against rebel bases in Pakistan, because Moscow said no to saturation bombing and looting camps on good-for-nothing Afghans, who sold them. And we were supposed to be on the side of History.

When America stumbled into Vietnam, it knew only the imperative of Cold War dogma — prevent the "loss" of virtually any country to communism. Neither leaders nor people began to fathom the costs of what lay ahead. But American foreign policy experts were quick to distinguish between that and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Those tough Soviet leaders, it was said, why, they have no public opinion to worry about. Perhaps Soviet leaders were just as confident.

Few quagmires have ever been posted with clearer warning signs.

The British raj twice failed to subdue the Afghans. In the end, Britain and czarist Russia prudently treated Afghanistan as an unruly ally. In 1921 the Bolshevik rulers were warned to leave Afghanistan alone by Lieutenant General Andrei Yevgenyevich Senesarev, head of the Oriental Faculty of the General Staff: "The place is both worthless and exceedingly dangerous, it has no resources to speak of and is inhabited by an uncultured, half-savage but ferocious and warlike population." Later, Moscow ignored what Americans learned at terrible cost in Vietnam: that although great powers have interests almost everywhere, few are vital and worth extended military intervention.

Americans were traumatized by the catchwords of their own historical experiences. "Munich," where Western leaders allowed Hitler to rape Czechoslovakia, symbolized the need to fight on the periphery now to avoid conflagration later. "Communist monolith" evoked a world of "dominoes" in which the fall of Vietnam would result in the collapse of Europe.

The U.S. public and leaders failed to recognize that a client regime in Saigon was corrupt and tottering, with so little support that not even a half-million U.S. troops could prevent defeat.

That experience notwithstanding, the Soviets plunged into the defense of a chaotic Afghan regime whose writ barely extended beyond Kabul. Moscow misjudged the ferocity of a tribal people. It failed to reckon the staggering moral, political, human and financial costs of seeking to show that Communist rule was "irreversible." For Moscow, the perverse result is that a bloody invasion has undermined its valid interest in promoting a stable, nonaligned, non-fanatic regime in a neighboring land.

In Kipling's phrase, there are no end of lessons. For the superpowers, the main lesson surely is the need to distinguish with greatest care between peripheral and vital interests before plunging bloodily into Third World conflicts. Even the poorest land should be granted the dignity of being viewed as something more than a domino.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Small Trade Quarrel

Small trade quarrels have a remarkable power to sour relations among big countries. The dispute between the United States and the European Community about hormone-treated beef has taken on an importance all out of proportion to the amount of meat and money involved. Both sides are going to try again this week to find a way around it.

It is a dangerous case because each side sees in it the shadow of tendencies that it fears in the other. It began when the Europeans, in response to public concerns, banned all beef treated with hormones. American cattle growers who argue that hormone treatment produces healthier beef, were outraged. Objecting that the Europeans had no right to impose restrictions that were not based on scientific evidence of a threat to health, the United States imposed punitive tariffs on a range of European goods. The Europeans have replied that under international law they have every right to reflect public attitudes and that if the United States does not yield, they will retaliate with tariffs on American exports.

The Europeans see, in the American position, an overbearing insistence that the American standard must prevail worldwide. The Americans see a European agriculture policy that has become so deeply entangled with the domestic politics of the Community's 12 member countries that it has become immovable and its complexity is making negotiation impossible.

In truth, neither side is on entirely solid ground when it talks about the principles allegedly at stake. When Congress first imposed restrictions on automobile exhaust emissions, for example, the scientific evidence of the threat to health was far from conclusive. The Community has not hesitated to strike down health standards that considered to be spurious and merely a restraint on competition — like the famous purity law that West Germany had been using to keep Dutch and Danish beer out of its market.

Most of the world's governments are currently trying to work out international rules for agricultural trade, a process in which both the United States and the European Community have enormous interests. But progress there is blocked by a deadlock between them over subsidies, that deadlock in turn being exacerbated by the much narrower dispute about the hormone-treated beef. No doubt the beef case is, in political terms, difficult. But it is the kind of difficulty that politicians are paid to solve.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Speak Up Against Khomeini

Does the political and spiritual leader of a state have the right to issue calls to murder? Since of course no such right exists, what should the international community take? Embarrassed silence is not in order. Too many of the old imam's political opponents have already paid with their lives.

The assumed right of Ayatollah Khomeini and his fervid partisans to sow a medieval style of terror in their own country is already a problem. Their aim to impose their version of Islam everywhere else, beyond Iran's borders, is sheer terrorism. The first to speak up should be the political, intellectual and political leaders of the Islamic world. It is urgent that they condemn Imam Khomeini's practices unambiguously, that they address a warning to their peoples and all their coreligionists, reminding them that the religious conceptions of the master of Tehran are a perversion of Islam, just as the Inquisition was in times past a perversion of Christianity. It is not only a few people who are in danger. The peace in multiracial cities in several countries is threatened.

— Le Monde (Paris).

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What Monument Will Russians Build?

By David K. Shieler

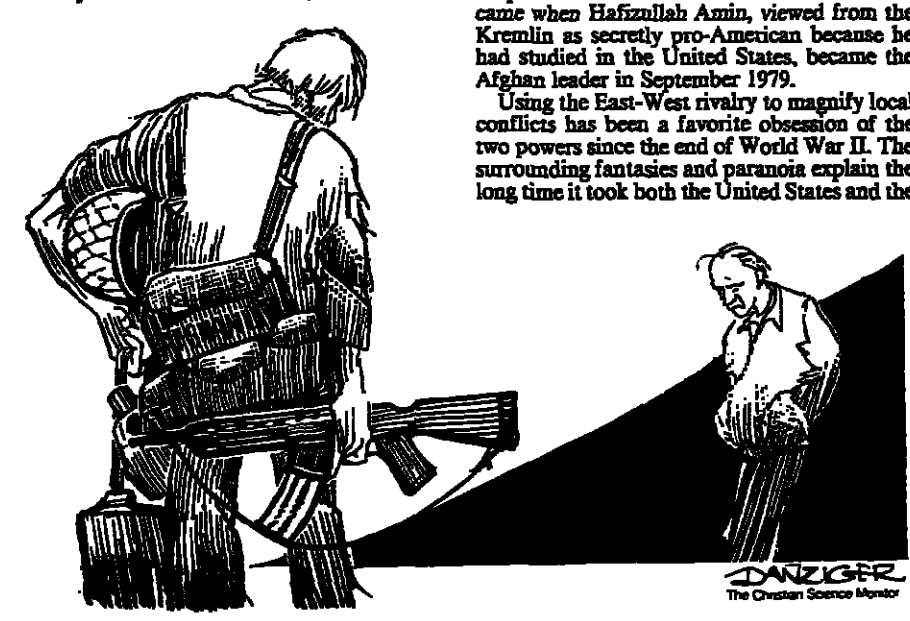
WASHINGTON — Recently I took a Soviet friend to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. We walked slowly past the long wall, mostly in silence, seeing ourselves reflected darkly in the polished black granite, among the engraved names of 58,156 dead. A woman knelt, holding a piece of paper against the stone, rubbing a pencil across a name.

I wondered aloud what kind of monument the Soviet Union would build to its veterans from Afghanistan. My friend replied that it would not be done for at least 20 or 30 years, because so many of the young men who were sent had not wanted to go, and yet committed "crimes" when they were there.

The Soviet Union does not build monuments to ambiguity, as America has done so gracefully with its wall of names. And this difference poses a question about how each great power absorbs defeat, how it learns and how its experience affects its policy.

The United States is a democracy with a free press, and the Soviet Union is not. This alone should produce a contrast in behavior. It should offer Americans the advantage of wisdom, the ability to digest intelligently the unrestricted flow of information about other regions of the world. The weight that the American system gives to the people's voice should impose a restraint, especially in dispatching troops, that does not burden Soviet leaders.

But how differently did the two countries actually handle their ill-fated adventures?



About Germany: More Candor and Less Nonsense

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Western allies are in danger of talking themselves into a German crisis. The disagreements that today exist between Britain and the other Western capitals are eminently solvable, given good sense and — the missing ingredient at the moment — candor.

The West Germans put up with the maximum inconveniences of the common defense — troops on their territory, maneuvers, low-level flights, aircraft accidents. They have, on German soil, the last remaining allied nuclear missiles in Europe, and they know that if these should ever be fired they would go off in Germany. Germans understand that all this is the price of their own security, as well as that of others; but it is not unreasonable that it should cause them to feel a trifle oppressed.

Moreover, Mikhail Gorbachev has been talking sensibly about the need for a general reduction of troops, tanks and nuclear weapons in Europe. The response from the allied side has not been brilliant. Instead, the West Germans are pressed by their allies to replace existing nuclear missiles with improved ones.

In these circumstances the dream-landscape of Central European geopolitics is being revived. It is that the two Germanys unite, with the benevolent encouragement of the Soviet Union, take up "neutrality" — an undefined notion — and perform a new economic miracle by modernizing the Soviet and East European economies.

Yet who is talking about this? Chancellor Helmut Kohl has merely asked that the allies not be precipitous about nuclear "modernization" at a time when there seems to be a

real prospect of general arms reductions. It is the British and French, and some Americans, who are overreacting to what has happened.

Paris is always quick to see signs of "a new Rapallo" in any shift in West German opinion. London is suspicious of both Germans and French, prepared to believe that "an inner neutralization" may already have occurred in West Germany.

This has led one commentator (in the conservative Sunday Telegraph of London) to envisage the European Community transformed, under German influence, "from being the economic basis for one end of the Atlantic alliance to being the economic basis for an East-West settlement and a neutralized Central Europe." The lesson which that writer draws is that Britain's security rests with the United States, not Europe, which is what most of Britain's political class would prefer to believe anyway.

All this seems a little overwrought. So was the recent U.S. explosion of indignation over the Libyan chemical plant affair, which took as target not the greed of individual Germans but the German nation itself.

Whatever may have changed recently in German public and political opinion, there is no evidence of any serious willingness to abandon the values and security of the Western alliance, or West Germany's anchorage in the West European community, for eastern adventures — adventures in the past (like the Rapallo agreement between Bolshevik Russia and Weimar Germany in 1922) led only to trouble. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Kohl Speaks for a Broad Consensus

SINCE they are in opposition, the Social Democrats naturally set the pace with proposals for negotiating new conventional and nuclear disarmament schemes with the East. But neither the FDP nor the CDU is far behind. It is too poorly understood in Washington that for 20 years, all West German parties have regarded "security policy" multidimensionally — as composed not of defense efforts alone but of activist negotiating initiatives toward the Soviet Union and East Germany as well.

These are the essentials of the cross-party consensus on which Chancellor Helmut Kohl bases his refusal to modernize the Lance missiles any time soon: adherence to NATO, rejection of neutrality in any form, eventual alteration of NATO's "flexible response" strategy to diminish reliance on nuclear weapons; efforts to help Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms succeed, lest a unique opportunity be lost; greater German weight in NATO's strategy-making.

This broad consensus among Germany's voters and their political parties that lies behind the chancellor's decision.

— Robert Gerald Livingston, who directs the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University, commenting in The Washington Post.

Central America: Different Leverage

By Flora Lewis

TESORO BEACH, El Salvador — The five Central American presidents met here perfectly aware that the Bush administration had not yet sorted out a policy toward the troubled midriff of the hemisphere. That was part of their point.

There is a strong sense that a period of hard-edged jabs has probably ended with the presidency of Ronald Reagan. The effort now was to revive the Esquipulas pacification plan as a regional initiative that must weigh on Washington's coming decisions.

Nicaragua's Sandinistas are determined to break out of their isolated corner. After harsh haggling, President Daniel Ortega agreed to substantial political concessions in the last moments of the two-day meeting. He came prepared to move scheduled elections forward from November 1990 to February of that year.

Before he left, he accepted much more important revisions to reform the electoral laws, guarantee full press freedoms and assure opposition parties a fair chance to campaign — all to be monitored by international observers.

The Sandinistas want to look conciliatory, like a natural part of the local scene and not a hostile outsider. Mr. Ortega told other Latin leaders in Caracas and repeated in an interview here that "Cuba is not our model." If he looks abroad for inspiration, he said, it is to Scandinavia, essentially Sweden, "with due respect for proportions."

Of course, he and his comrades also made clear that they had absolutely no intention of negotiating themselves out of power. "The Sandinistas are here to stay, the revolution is here to stay," said a senior Foreign Ministry official in Managua. "The

other Central American countries and the U.S. will just have to learn to live with that."

He conceded that this seemed to contradict the young revolutionaries' election results. "We are confident we'll win," the official said. "After all, if we can't prove we have support of the people, we're a complete failure."

What he really meant, he argued, was that "we can't go back to the way things were under Somoza; there's a commitment to a changed society."

But the Sandinistas now say that includes room for a mixed economy, political pluralism and full human and civil rights. "We'll believe it when we see it," said Violette Chamorro, the fragile but indomitable lady who publishes La Prensa, Nicaragua's doctory opposition paper, which has been shut down several times.

There has clearly been some change since the young revolutionaries surged into Managua brandishing their automatics. Mr. Ortega still wears a uniform, even when he appears with other heads of government in sport shirts or, for ceremonial occasions, dark suits. How much more change there will be is what the complex negotiating is about.

U.S. officials through the region moan about the loss of "leverage" since the end of the U.S.-supported contra war in Nicaragua. The war has indeed ended, even as the leftist insurgency in El Salvador resumes mounting violence, presumably with Sandinista help.

The Tesoro Beach accord provides final demobilization and relocation

of the contra forces encamped in Honduras. The United States, which established them, is expected to make sure they go elsewhere, like it or not.

And the Salvadoran rebels were asked, with Nicaraguan endorsement, to lay down arms and take up politics, without conditions. Having done this, were the war, the Sandinistas now realize that they have even greater problems ahead and cannot solve them with hostility.

Washington has had a crude and narrow-minded concept of "leverage" in Central America, and particularly with Nicaragua. It came down to force, and it didn't work.

But the end of the war also removed that excuse for the disastrous collapse of Nicaragua's economy. The Sandinistas know they can't turn it around without gaining confidence from their own embittered business community, other Latin Americans, Europeans and, above all, the United States. That is the real leverage. Going it alone nowadays means going broke.

The changes in East-West relations also altered the American U.S. diplomats in the area who think there is no way to wean Nicaragua from its Cuban and Soviet friends without force grossly misread Moscow's policy. The Soviet concern is for stable, predictable relations with the United States, removing points of possible conflict and resurgent tension. That, too, provides real leverage in Central America.

As it considers how to respond to the Central Americans' tortured efforts for peace, which requires democracy, Washington needs to think again about its use of power. Power to help is mighty.

The New York Times.

New Team: America Plus Japan

By Harry Gelber

HOBART, Australia — There has been much discussion in the past year about a decline in the power of the United States. The fact is that America remains one of the two most important dynamos, along with Japan, driving the rapid economic development of East Asia, and particularly of the newly industrialized countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

America is a flawed but dynamic growth in the Western Pacific. It is the single most important source of new technologies, and by far, it is the largest and most varied market and is vitally important to the production and export patterns of the newly industrialized countries. The United States is also an important source of, and target for, investment flows, as

Despite tensions, links between the two Pacific giants are becoming more complex and binding.

well as being the main factor in world currency movements.

The increasingly close political and economic relationship between Japan and the United States is of tremendous importance to the Pacific region. Some observers speak of a new superpower, "Japanica" or "Ameripon." Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's recent Washington visit and the decision by George Bush to make his first overseas trip as president to Tokyo underscore the high priority that each partner gives to the relationship.

It would be premature to call the relationship indissoluble. But the costs to both sides of serious damage to the linkage would be vast and are growing by the month. One can no longer assess Japan's financial position, or structure, without taking into account Japan's dependence on the U.S. market and assets. Nor can the U.S. position be sensibly assessed without considering the status and policies of Japan. Despite serious tensions and protectionist pressures, trade, investment, technology and other links between the two Pacific giants are becoming more complex and binding.

From 1980 to 1987, the percentage of Japanese exports going to the United States increased from 24.5 to 36.8, while the U.S. share of Japanese imports rose from 17.4 to 21.2 percent. In the same period, Japan's capital outflow increased from \$10.8 billion to \$133.4 billion. The share of Japanese direct investment going to North America rose from 34 to 46 percent, compared with a reduction from 34.8 to 18.8 percent for Japanese investment in Asia and Oceania.

U.S.-Japanese interdependence goes well beyond matters of trade or finance. The Japanese argue, with great force, that their investments in U.S. assets, not least in great quantities of U.S. Treasury bonds, amount to a major Japanese contribution to the U.S. defense effort, which America would otherwise be unable to sustain. Obviously it is much in Japan's interest to make such a contribution; any general weakening of American defense efforts would mean a weakening of a U.S. presence in the Pacific that Japan would find politically difficult, perhaps impossible, to replace.

Tokyo and Washington have discussed the possibility of coordinating development programs for Central and South America and Southeast Asia. The time may have come when we should start to consider the economic and military efforts of Japan and the United States jointly rather than separately for some purposes.

What are the implications of this Japanese-American economic, and to some extent strategic, unit that appears to be forming? It would create the most powerful economic, technical and strategic force in world politics, one that could set the conditions under which most other countries, or groups of countries, would operate.

Meanwhile, the ties of sentiment, as well as of political and economic interest, which bind the Atlantic community are no more likely to disappear than the ties that bind the Western European economies after 1992. Global economics and politics may come to be dominated by tripartite arrangements between Japan, the United States and the European Community.

The writer, a specialist in international relations, is professor of political science at the University of Tasmania. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Anarchists Blamed

ROME — It is now obvious that the Government has the nation with them, and that the late riots are due to French and German Anarchistic influences. Above all the Vatican feels this.

1914: Rivalry of Powers

ROME — The rivalry between Italy and Austria-Hungary in Albania is assuming a comical aspect. The fact that the Prince of Wied began his visit to the two Courts by going to Rome first has been adroitly counterbalanced by Austria in arranging that he shall arrive at Durazzo from Trieste on board an Austro-Hungarian cruiser escorted by an Italian scout cruiser. The Consul at Durazzo has been advised to constitute an unofficial deputization, which is to proceed to meet the Prince of Wied and is to travel overland to Cattaro and thence to Vienna in order to avoid passing through Italy.

1939: The World Rearms

LONDON — The mad international armaments race received a dizzy impetus when the British government disclosed tonight (Feb. 15) that it would spend on its Navy, Air Force, Army and civil defenses the record-breaking peace-time total of £580,000,000. The naval building race between Britain and Germany, generally held to be an important contributing cause to the World War, is condoned by the present expansion of fleets. In Washington, after a day and a half of debate, the House of Representatives passed the \$376,000,000 omnibus defense bill, voting 367 to 15. The House defense bill was dramatically climaxed when a legless World War veteran in a wheelchair, appealed for unanimity, it was reported from Berlin that the bill in width and increased in depth. Obviously the enlargement project is intended to increase the horizon of Germany's destiny.

OPINION

Stirring Story, Good Book
And Rescue by Television

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Christabel and Peter Bielenberg, now great-grandparents, live in an 18th century house 50 miles south of Dublin. It has been a long, winding, dangerous road that brought them to Gestapo headquarters on Berlin's Prinz Albrechtstrasse and to Ravensbrück concentration camp.

On the next four Sundays, Americans can see a dramatization of this couple's harrowing experiences. The Masterpiece Theater series "Christabel" on PBS involves two exciting rescues, that of Peter by Christabel and that of her memoir, "The Past Is Myself," from oblivion. The book has been republished, thanks

to an unlikely stimulus to the book culture — television.

In 1934, Christabel, niece of Lord Northcliffe, married a German lawyer. She lived in Germany throughout the rise and fall of Hitler's Reich. Hers is a story of physical danger and an even more gripping moral danger, one peculiar to our century's most important political invention, totalitarianism, a system of mass conscription into complicity with evil.

Christabel's story is a tale of small things charged with large significance. In the spring of 1945, a crumpled Lucky Strike pack told Christabel the war was over. Allied troops had passed by. Years earlier, "I had been in a tram with Nicky when an elderly lady with a Jewish star pinned to her coat had got up from her place so that my Aryan 8-year-old son could sit down."

Christabel, her son and the elderly lady all remained standing, staring at the empty seat, and Christabel was oppressed by the feebleness of her gesture of resistance. But what does one do when informed by one's pedantic, who is Jewish, that he no longer is allowed to have Aryan tenants? For the Bielenbergs, life had become a series of small efforts to civilized sensibilities, maddening reminders of their demoralizing impotence in an enveloping system of evil.

In the struggle to maintain "the delicate balance between opposition, compromise and corruption," the Bielenbergs avoided major concessions such as joining the Nazi party. But as the regime spread its tentacles, with Germanic de-

voition to detail, throughout the fabric of public life, it became increasingly difficult for us to escape the occasional compromise. By compromising we could learn how each small demand for our outward acquiescence could lead to the next and, with the gentle persistence of an incoming tide, could lap at the walls of just that integrity we were so anxious to preserve.

As a British national living beneath a rain of bombs delivered by the Royal Air Force, Christabel maintained her moral equilibrium and lived "to sing the unsung song, that not all Germans were bad." The Bielenbergs were friends of many of the best, those who plotted against Hitler and tried to kill him on July 20, 1944.

When Peter was sent to Ravensbrück, Christabel, no longer an ingenu, tested with astonishing grit, brass and aplomb in dealing with the Gestapo. Her efforts helped save Peter from the fate of other plotters — the fate of being filmed, for Hitler's amusement, as they strangled hanging by piano wire from a meathook.

When Christabel visited Peter in prison, she noticed that he had found two pieces of hemp to replace the shoelaces that were taken from all prisoners as part of the Nazis' meticulous attention to the details of degradation. He could walk with dignity: "Somehow those improvised shoelaces gave me great courage. No bloody power on earth was going to make him shuffle. They were so typical of him, those little flags of freedom."

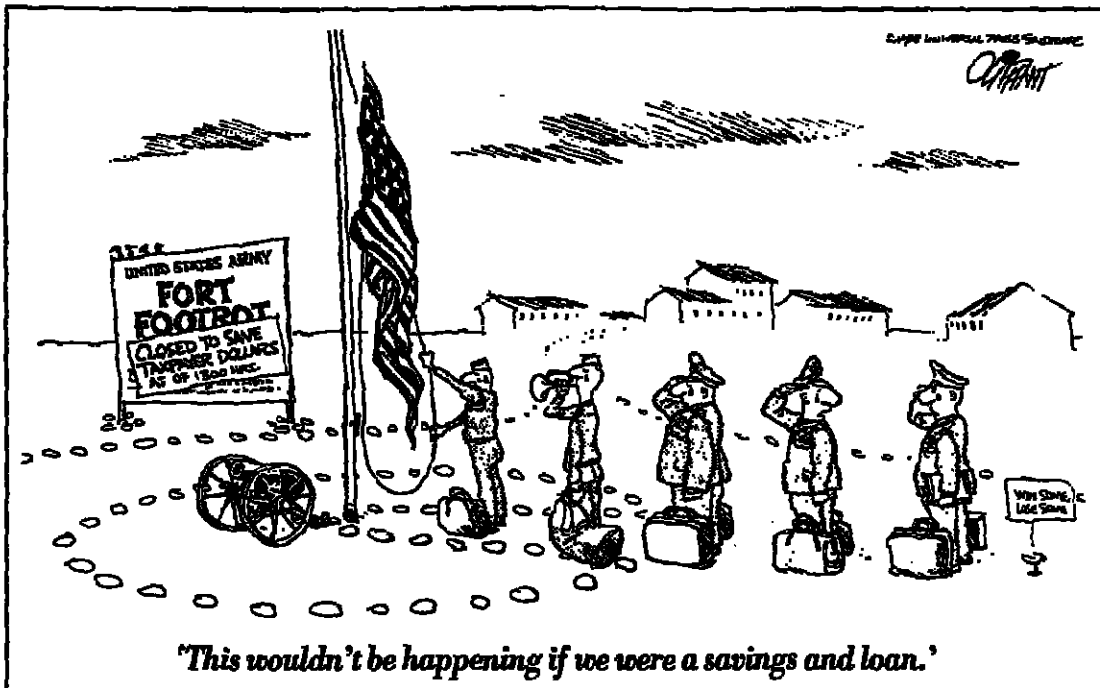
That splendid phrase, "flags of freedom," is from the book. The phrase exemplifies the richness of language that can breathe life into detail better than — by engaging the imagination more than — a visual medium.

Some scholars, such as George Steiner, wonder whether we are witnessing the gradual passing of what began with Gutenberg, a culture built around books. The emergence of that culture, which coincided with the emergence of a middle class, required, Mr. Steiner believes, certain conditions, particularly living space and leisure for periods of private silence. Also, there emerged a supporting body of popular periodicals which discussed books seriously.

Today we live in a world awash with noise. Tape and record shelves supplant bookshelves in many homes. Competing media, especially television, are, as Mr. Steiner says, appropriating the scarce resource of time. We are popularizing alternative modes of perception, entertainment and acquisition of information.

However, the longer I am in journalism, associated with newspapers, magazines and broadcasting, the more I believe that books are still the primary carriers of ideas. It is therefore gratifying that television does occasionally, as in the case of "Christabel," raise a good book from its grave.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to Deal With Rioters

Regarding "The 'Blessed Stones' Do Hurt" (Opinion, Feb. 11):

Jean Kirkpatrick writes that no government has learned how to deal with rioters ready to die without using what seems to outsiders to be excessive force. Israel has not tried. Its answer is to use firearms against stone-throwers, mostly children and youths.

This problem has been faced by many countries round the world. Their soldiers and police use other means of crowd control without killing and maiming. Equipped with helmets, plastic shields and batons, they disperse demonstrators by charging them. If necessary in extreme cases they use tear gas and water cannons.

The use of lethal weapons against stone-throwers is a wholly disproportionate and therefore illegal means of self-defense.

NIALL MACDERMOT,
Secretary General,
International Commission of Jurists,
Geneva.

Repay Oxygen Producers

Regarding the New York Times editorial, "A Debt-for-Nature Swap" (Feb. 4):

The amount of oxygen produced by Brazilian rain forests, minus Brazil's own domestic consumption of oxygen, should be considered an "export" by Brazil for the benefit of all of us. It should be paid for by all of us, perhaps through the World Bank. Then Brazil would have every interest to tend to its trees the way a coffee grower or a rubber producer does.

Why always focus exclusively on the producers of petroleum as sellers of en-

ergy? Oil cannot burn without oxygen. Therefore Brazil is actually one of the world's greatest producers of energy. Let's awaken to this reality. And let's wake up those countries on whom nature has bestowed vast forests to the realization of what potentially rich exporters they are.

HERBERT GRAF,
Zurich.

What Hirohito Did

Regarding the report "Hirohito Program on TV Stir Protest" (Feb. 7):

The former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, says it's nonsense to allege that Emperor Hirohito started the war because "no emperor of Japan had any real power for many hundreds of years." Yet everyone seems to agree that he accomplished the much more difficult feat of stopping it over the ferocious objection of at least a large part of the army.

J. C. DIXON,
Paris.

Let 'em Eat Oyster Watches

Regarding the Russell Baker column "Let 'em Eat Bed Sheets" (Jan. 18):

When Mr. Baker complains that some of the rich are sleeping on \$540 sheets while the homeless huddle on heating grates, he sounds less like a saint than a hypocrite. When was the last time he took a homeless person to lunch? When was the last time he even nodded "Hello" to a homeless person? When was the last time he donated any of his own sheets, no matter their price? Or clothes? Or shoes?

Also, Mr. Baker is narrow-minded. He complains about the price of sheets, but not about the price of sports cars, skis, alligator shoes, tennis rackets, wine, education, Rolex watches, nuclear bombs, haircuts, missile frigates, theater tickets, inaugurations or condominiums on the Riviera.

So why does he pick on sheets, which are not flaunted and are not examples of conspicuous consumption? The \$540 sheets he has raged about were probably imported from Italy. Their design, cut and embroidery make them works of art. Cotton for the sheets is handpicked, loomed by hand and woven so tightly that each sheet lasts a lifetime and is extraordinarily comfortable.

These sheets that Mr. Baker small-mindedly derides could give him the best sleep he has ever had — provided, of course, he goes to bed with his own conscience clear over the homeless.

JEAN BRIDGFORTH,
President,
Bridgforth, An American Linen House,
Richmond, Virginia.

Risks Here and There

Regarding "Direct Line to State Department" (Traveler's Choice, Feb. 10):

The article included Ghana in a list of countries which the U.S. State Department considers "problem areas" and which it wishes Americans to be aware of. I think it would have been fair to add that a traveler, whether American or from any part of the world, is more likely to become a victim of murder, theft, rape, etc., on the streets of American cities than anywhere in Ghana.

KWAME TWUMASI-FOFIE,
Bona.

No Less a Love Story

By Joe Murray

LUFKIN, Texas — This being the week of Valentine's Day, I guess I ought to tell a story of true love. Here's the truest one I know.

Emma and Sam had been married a number of years, long enough for her to be having their fifth child. Long enough, too, for Sam to be having eye

way it was a chasm that neither of them would ever bridge.

There they lived, day in and day out, for the remainder of their days, husband and wife and strangers.

Yet their love lived, too. Each morning, Sam would take his walk across the pasture, down the road and back again. As he came even with Emma's porch, he would pause but for a moment.

"Emma?" he would call out. "I'm here, Sam," her answer would come from within the house.

Then he would go on. Each evening, when Emma would take her walk across the pasture, down the road and back again, she would pause but for a moment at the edge of his porch.

"Sam?" she would call out.

"I'm here, Emma," he would answer from within the house. So it was, in that small way, that they continued to take care of one another, inquiring each day of the other's welfare.

That's what they did until, in their 80s and within a few months of each other, they died.

There are some things, sad to say, even true love can't forgive. Still, it makes it no less true, no less love, no less lasting.

Cox News Service.



A Car Trip in New England

EVEN if I had a Ph.D. in psychology.

Even if I were a diplomatic whiz.

Even if I were Queen of the Charmers and more irresistibly sexual than whoever the current reigning sexpot is.

And even if I had a fortune to squander on payoffs.

And even if I had Mafia connections.

I still would be incapable of persuading my husband, when lost.

To stop — please stop — the car, and ask for directions.

Even if I were collapsing from thirst and from hunger.

Even if I were reduced to darkest gloom.

Even if I observed, between sobs, that we should have arrived three hours ago.

And the inn was going to give away our room.

And even if I revived all my marital grievances:

Old hurts and humiliations and rejections.

I still would be incapable of persuading my husband, when lost.

To stop — just stop — the car, and ask for directions.

Even if I were to throw a full-scale temper tantrum.

Even if I were to call him an uncouth name.

Even if I were to not-so-gently note that, should we wind up getting divorced, he would have nobody else but himself to blame.

And even if I, in a tone I concede is called screaming, enumerated his countless imperfections.

I still would be incapable of persuading my husband, when lost.

To stop the goddamn car, and ask for directions.

— Judith Viorst, author of several books of poetry including the forthcoming "Forever Fifty and Other Negotiations."

This poem appeared in The New York Times.

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Union Carbide lawyers William Krobley, left, and J.B. Dadachanji, welcomed the Indian Supreme Court ruling on the Bhopal case.

Bhopal Victims Call Verdict a Sellout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BHOPL, India — Observers said Wednesday that Union Carbide Corp. had emerged victorious at the end of its bitter four-year court battle with the Indian government over the Bhopal gas disaster.

In Bhopal, bitter allegations of a sellout greeted Tuesday by the Indian Supreme Court.

The court, saying its decision was final, ordered Union Carbide to pay \$470 million in damages to survivors of the world's worst industrial accident.

The decision, which had not been expected, canceled a \$3 billion suit brought by the Indian government in Bhopal district court in 1986. It did not address the issue of who was to blame for the leak and avoided other legal issues.

As part of the settlement, the court ordered the dismissal of all criminal charges and other civil suits in India against Union Carbide and its chairman at the time of the accident, Warren Anderson.

"The government has sabotaged the interests of the gas victims," said Sunderlal Patwa, leader of the opposition in the state legislature of Madhya Pradesh.

He said the settlement, under which Union Carbide will pay only about 16 percent of the amount sought in the government suit, did not go far enough to compensate survivors.

Mr. Patwa added that the settlement meant the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had "surrendered" to the U.S. company, which denied that it was liable for the leak and blamed it on sabotage.

The Bhopal Group of Information and Action, a voluntary organization, called the settlement "atrociously low."

"By agreeing to withdraw the criminal cases against the perpetra-

tors of death and destruction the government of India has betrayed the gas victims," the group said in a statement.

During the night of Dec. 2, 1984, methyl isocyanate began leaking from an underground storage tank at an insecticide plant owned by Union Carbide in Bhopal, a city of 900,000 people.

A toxic cloud spread through surrounding neighborhoods, killing people as they slept and driving others into the streets in panic. More than 3,500 people died and more than 200,000 were injured.

The Supreme Court bench, headed by Chief Justice R.S. Pathak, said in the verdict that the \$470 million award was "just, fair and equitable."

On Wednesday, the court said that the money did not represent a fine, penalty or punitive damages against Union Carbide, but that it was meant to benefit the victims.

Vibhuti Jha, a prominent Bhopal lawyer who has been active in public interest litigation on behalf of

gas victims, said the settlement was a triumph for Union Carbide. How and when the damages are to be allocated has not been announced.

The Bhopal Group for Information and Action said the guilty had been allowed to go free.

"This is not only completely against the wishes of victims but also a dangerous precedent for citizens of all Third World countries," said the group leader, Vinod Raina.

In court, the verdict was accepted with jubilation by Union Carbide lawyers, quiet resignation by the Indian plaintiffs and emotions ranging from consternation to anger by the survivors in Bhopal.

"It is definitely a victory for Union Carbide," said Seeta Vaidyanathan, a lawyer. "They got away lightly."

Lawyers for Union Carbide appeared to share this view, with one saying the judgment did not consider apportioning blame for the disaster.

In New Delhi, a lawyer for Union Carbide, William A. Krob-

ley, called the settlement a "victory for the victim."

Union Carbide has denied liability in the case on the grounds that it neither directly owned nor operated the plant. It has also accused an unnamed employee of the plant of deliberately having caused the disaster. India has rejected the charge.

"This was a compromise, a settlement," Mr. Krobley said. "Liability was not an issue in the end."

That contention was dismissed by the attorney general of India, K. Parasaran.

"This is not a compromise," he said. "It is an order by the Supreme Court. If this does not fix liability, what does?"

"No one pays \$470 million for nothing," he added. "We stand vindicated."

New Delhi rejected a \$350 million offer by Union Carbide to settle out of court in 1986. In 1987, the government turned down \$600 million in the face of a public outcry.

(Reuters, AFP, NYT)

Power-Sharing Issue May Impede Progress At Talks on Cambodia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As warring factions in the Cambodian conflict prepare to meet Thursday for talks in Indonesia, there is little sign of willingness to compromise on a central issue: how to share power after Vietnamese troops withdraw.

Western diplomats said Wednesday that the deadlock had halted progress toward reconciliation between China and Vietnam, the two countries that provide most of the military backing to the Cambodian groups.

China blames Vietnam for the impasse over power-sharing and has deflected Foreign Minister Qiao Qunli's visit to Beijing by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach until Hanoi softens its stand, the diplomats added.

Both Hanoi and the Vietnam-supported government in Phnom Penh recently have rejected a central element of a five-point peace plan endorsed in Beijing last week by leaders of the Cambodian resistance coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The coalition, which links the ousted Khmer Rouge regime and two non-Communist groups, said its plan was a basis for the negotiations in Jakarta.

A key part of the plan is the simultaneous dismantling of the coalition and the Phnom Penh government to form a temporary provisional administration to oversee general elections.

On Thursday in Jakarta, representatives of Phnom Penh and the three factions in the coalition are to begin discussions on an agenda and other matters.

This is to be followed by a three-day meeting, starting Sunday, of the Cambodian leaders and foreign ministers of Vietnam and ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. The ASEAN members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Prince Sihanouk has said he will not go to Indonesia for the meeting. He is to be represented there by his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

But some Asian analysts believe that Prince Sihanouk may accept an invitation from President Suharto to go to Jakarta as a special guest of the Indonesian head of state.

The first round of informal Cambodian peace talks in Indonesia ended in July with little progress.

The official Phnom Penh news agency said Monday that dissolution of the Hanoi-backed government would result in the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest armed faction in the coalition.

The agency added that it was "absurd" to put the Phnom Penh government and the coalition on the same footing.

The agency said that while the Phnom Penh government was a "legal, real and effective institution," the coalition was a "pretentious apparatus designed to prop up the phantom government-in-exile which does not control a single inch of territory."

Hanoi has said that the coalition's call to disband the Phnom Penh government to make way for a provisional administration was unacceptable.

On Saturday, Prince Sihanouk told Thai journalists that if Phnom Penh and Hanoi rejected the proposal for a provisional government, he was prepared to call it an "executive committee." The journalists were accompanying Siddhi Savetila, the foreign minister of Thailand, on a visit to China.

But Prince Sihanouk said he would still demand that the Phnom Penh administration be dismantled.

Zhao Ziyang, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, was quoted by the official Xinhua news agency as telling Mr. Siddhi that there could be no improvement in Chinese-Vietnamese ties until the Cambodian conflict was resolved.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

West German State Lets Foreigners Vote

West Germany will take legal action against the state of Schleswig-Holstein, which has given citizens of six European countries the right to vote in municipal elections. The Interior Ministry said Wednesday it was preparing an appeal to the Constitutional Court against a bill enacted Tuesday by the state parliament, which is controlled by the opposition Social Democrats.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his governing Christian Democrats are under pressure from conservatives to curb the influx of asylum-seekers and other immigrants following the strong showing of the Republicans, a small far-right party, in a Jan. 29 election in West Berlin. The Republicans, who called for ridding West Berlin of foreigners, won 7.5 percent of the vote.

The bill approved by Schleswig-Holstein's parliament would grant the vote to residents of Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland who have lived in the state for more than five years. West Germans residing in those countries are allowed to vote.

There are 17 Swiss Valaisans on the West German's electoral list, but Tamsin, a general secretary, says it is the hostility of the real patron saints of lower and it wants the working know. The city's Communist administrators and Roman Catholic Church officials will hold an annual award ceremony, starting on Feb. 14, 1990, to honor individuals and organizations best expressing the meaning of love. According to medieval records, Valentine, the leader of Terri's Christians, was beheaded on Feb. 14 in the year 270 by order of Placidia, the prefect of Rome, which at that time was still persecuting Christians.

Greece will post health warnings on tobacco packages starting Sunday. Greece was the last of the 12 countries in the European Community, with a yearly consumption of 2,800 cigarettes per person, or about seven and a half a day. But a growing anti-smoking drive appears to be gaining ground: government figures show that tobacco consumption dropped by 4.7 percent in 1987. After Sweden, Italy will be the only EC country that has no health warnings on cigarette packs.

Sytske Looijen

U.S. Guardian Angels Patrol British Train

Four U.S. Guardian Angels, a group of crime-fighting volunteers, were asked this week to patrol a British train running between the towns of Bedford and King's Cross station in London. The request came as a surprise to the group, which had received little encouragement since it arrived in London from the United States last month.

Sir Trevor Skeet, a Conservative member of Parliament, asked the unnamed vigilantes to patrol the line following a raid on the train Sunday by a gang of 25 knife-wielding youths who robbed and terrorized passengers. Curtis Siwa, the group's leader, said it would start riding on the line immediately.

The Guardian Angels, who patrol subway stations in New York and other U.S. cities, are in London to set up a similar

operation at the city's subway stations, where the number of attacks on staff and passengers has been growing. They are currently training about 60 British recruits in self-defense and first aid.

The effort is private. Government and police officials have made it clear that the group is not welcome. The junior transport minister, Lord Brodbeck, said he was "opposed to private citizens adopting a policing role."

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Sytske Looijen

Deal With Japan on Fighter Plane Stalled by Rift Among U.S. Agencies

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is split over whether to delay a project under which Japan would develop a new version of the F-16 fighter, according to administration officials and congressional aides.

As congressional opposition to the project grows, the State and Defense Departments have argued for moving forward quickly with the project, while the Commerce Department and the U.S. trade

representative have called for a delay of 60 to 90 days to review its effect on American trade and technology transfer, the officials said.

The Treasury and Labor Departments are leaning toward the Commerce Department's position.

The six agencies failed to reach agreement on the project to develop the plane, known as the FSX, or Fighter Support Experimental, in a meeting on Friday. The debate resumes this week.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher said, "This is really what the president wanted us to do — air all our views, go ahead and fight for our positions within the administration, and finally come up with a decision, then walk together as a team."

Mr. Mosbacher said that the administration was conducting a full-scale review on the plane because "it is that hot a subject."

Under the project, which was formalized in an agreement between Japan and the United States last November, General Dynamics Corp., which manufactures the F-16, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan agreed to cooperate in developing the FSX.

General Dynamics would receive 35 to 40 percent of the \$1.2 billion earmarked for development of the FSX, which will be a more sophisticated version of the F-16. Mitsubishi would receive the rest.

The State and Defense Departments, which conducted negotiations for two years to persuade the Japanese to coproduce the plane, are concerned that a long review would push Japan to produce the plane on its own.

That would leave American companies without any financial or

technological share in the project, they argue.

"We were only able to convince the Japanese with considerable effort to build the FSX with us and not by themselves," a State Department official said. "If the agreement becomes unglued, it will set a bad precedent for Japan-U.S. security cooperation and the exchange of technology."

The United States and Japan have worked together in building three other military planes, including two fighters.

The interagency squabbling on what was believed to have been a completed deal could cast a shadow on President George Bush's trip to Japan this month for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

It would require a decision by Mr. Bush to stop the project, which is not likely. Congress could stop it only by passing special legislation in both houses, but that is also seen as unlikely.

If the delay is long enough, however, Japan might pull out of the deal.

In recent days, Japanese legislators from the governing Liberal Democratic Party have been quoted as recommending that Japan develop and produce the plane itself if the United States failed to move forward with the project.

The State and Defense Departments are hoping for agreement within the administration on the project before the end of the month to give Japan adequate time to award initial FSX contracts, which is required to do by March 31, the end of the Japanese fiscal year.

The primary opposition to the project was laid out in a letter from 21 senators to Mr. Bush, arguing against giving American technology to Japan.

Boy's Death Tied to Gang Of Mandela

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The body of a youth found in the black township of Soweto five weeks ago was identified by pathologists Wednesday as that of a 14-year-old boy who was abducted and taken to the home of Winnie Mandela in December, where he was allegedly beaten by Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards, South African police said.

Major General Jasp Jonbert, who is heading an investigation into the wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader and members of a so-called soccer team who live at her home, said that on the basis of fingerprint tests made on the decomposed body found in a Soweto field Jan. 6, the dead youth was identified as Stompie Seipei, a gang leader.

Mrs. Mandela met Wednesday with her husband, the leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, at a prison farm near Cape Town. The Associated Press reported. She refused to disclose details of their conversation when she returned to Johannesburg later in the day.

As she was driven away from the Johannesburg airport, the police stopped the mini-bus she was in and took into custody a young man who had met her. A police official said later that the man had been "impounded for examination, for investigation in connection to the murder of the child," Mrs. Mandela said she did not know why the police had taken the action.

The police have said that Stompie Seipei and three other youths were abducted on Dec. 28 and were driven by car to Mrs. Mandela's house by members of the Mandela United Football Club, who serve as her bodyguards.

A lawyer for the three other youths said they had signed affidavits saying that Mrs. Mandela was present and involved in the events on the night they were allegedly abducted and beaten.

Mrs. Mandela has denied the allegations, saying her bodyguards took the four from the church residence to protect them from sexual abuse. Community and church groups that investigated her explanation have declared it to be false.

The activities of the Mandela United Football Club have caused a schism between Mrs. Mandela and South African anti-apartheid groups that have long regarded her as the leading spokeswoman of the black nationalist movement. Both the ANC leadership in exile in Lusaka, Zambia, and Mr. Mandela, from prison, have instructed her to disband the group of about 30 youths.

Winnie Mandela, 53, has denied allegations published by a Johannesburg newspaper, The Sunday Star, that she participated in the beating of Stompie Seipei.

U.S. Pledges More Compensation To Portugal for Use of Air Facility

By Peter Wise
Washington Post Service

LISBON — Portuguese insistence on increased compensation for use of a strategic mid-Atlantic air base has resulted in a U.S. commitment to supply 20 F-16 fighters, bombers, and Hawk missiles and other military equipment, Portuguese and U.S. officials said Wednesday.

They said that the United States also has pledged more financial aid as a result of consultations begun a year ago, when Prime Minister Antonio Cavaco Silva, frustrated by falling levels of compensation, called for a formal review of the 1983 bilateral defense agreement that gave the United States use of the Lajes Air Base in the Azores.

Diplomatic sources said the aid package would help develop a new military relationship between Portugal and the United States that would shift the emphasis of Portugal's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from leasing base facilities to a more active defense role focused on anti-submarine warfare in the mid-Atlantic.

Reflecting that view after brief talks with Mr. Cavaco Silva and Foreign Minister João de Deus Pinheiro in Lisbon on Wednesday, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said the two countries had similar approaches to NATO issues.

"The relationship between Portugal and the United States is one of the closest my government enjoys," Mr. Baker added.

In addition to the F-16s, Portugal will receive a total of 57 anti-submarine, combat and utility helicopters, air defense radar, 60 tanks, a hydrographic vessel, vehicles, ammunition and a battery of Hawk ground-to-air missiles, government officials said. Most of the hardware, including the F-16s, will be used equipment supplied under a measure that grants surplus U.S. material to some NATO allies.

Although it is one of the staunchest members of NATO, Portugal has not played as active a role in the alliance as other countries because of its poorly equipped armed forces. "This equipment will help Portugal assume its main strategic role in air-sea nuclear warfare," said Alvaro Vasconcelos, a defense specialist at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Lisbon.

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TOSHIBA: Material for Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

William H. Webster, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said that "Japanese firms have aided in construction in the metal fabrication area" of the chemical weapons facility. He suggested the plant was capable of producing components for bombs and shells that could contain chemical agents.

An investigation into the transaction by Japan revealed no wrongdoing, officials in Tokyo say, though some have privately questioned whether Japan Steel Works and its subcontractors, including Toshiba, should have suspected that they were being deceived.

In June, 1985, according to a Toshiba spokesman, Yoji Wakayama, Japan Steel ordered an "electrical substitution" consisting of transformers, a control panel, and a distribution system that would provide the plant with electricity.

"They also asked that Toshiba engineers supervise the installation in Libya," Mr. Wakayama said. The equipment was delivered to a warehouse in Japan in December, 1985. It was subsequently shipped to Libya and installed, he said, but added that an internal investigation was still under way to determine the precise sequence of events.

Toshiba officials would not reveal the price of the equipment sold. They also said they do not yet know how many of their employees traveled to Libya, or whether they had reason to suspect that the plant might not be used for making desalination equipment.

According to Japanese officials, none of the equipment shipped to Libya from Japan appeared to be included on the list of strategic goods restricted by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls. Cocom is the informal group of Western allies and Japan that monitors shipments to the Communist bloc and other nations.

Adherence to Cocom controls is a particularly sensitive issue in Japan, which was sharply criticized for lax control over high technology exports after the Toshiba Machine case in 1987.

When negotiations come to a settlement, any company will take charge of a subsidiary role between Korean firms and overseas business firms," he said. "I have also met with people in political circles, including the speaker of the national assembly. But the subjects have been naturally limited to talking about people in the U.S. we both know."

SCIENCE

The Scientific Battle Over Man's Origins

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

Fossil discoveries and genetic evidence have fueled a re-sounding debate among anthropologists over the timing and circumstances of the last major event in human physical evolution, the emergence of the anatomically modern Homo sapiens.

One view, which is gaining adherents, holds that modern humans evolved in one place — almost invariably identified as Africa — and then migrated elsewhere and, in response to various regional conditions, gradually developed slight racial differences.

In the other model, stoutly defended by some prominent scientists, modern humans are seen as arising virtually simultaneously and independently in different places in Africa, Europe and Asia. No one is disputing the substantial evidence that the earliest human ancestors evolved in Africa, with the ape-men two million to three million years ago, and that some of their more adventurous descendants, Homo erectus, spread through the warmer regions of the Old World.

At issue is when, where and how the modern Homo sapiens emerged, and the fateful transition to modern humans.

There is no question that all modern races are members of the same species, Homo sapiens sapiens, with the same fundamental genetic heritage. But fossil findings in an Israeli

cave, showing that modern-looking Homo sapiens lived in the Middle East as long ago as 92,000 years, are being cited as support for the out-of-Africa theory.

Proponents say that these cave people were most likely the descendants of original modern Homo sapiens who had migrated from Africa. The findings threaten to displace the Neanderthals, a type of archaic Homo sapiens, from a central place on the human family tree.

The Neanderthals, whose fossil remains were the first humanlike ones to be unearthed, lived across Europe, in the Middle East and as far east as Uzbekistan in central Asia from about 125,000 to 30,000 years ago, when they mysteriously disappeared. They were the cave-men of popular lore, stooped and brutish, but some scientists had come to think of them as much less primitive beings and likely close relatives, perhaps even direct ancestors, of modern humans.

But fossils from another Israeli cave show that Neanderthals inhabited the area as recently as 60,000 years ago, raising doubt whether they could have been the ancestors of modern Homo sapiens who were present 30,000 years earlier.

Proponents of the out-of-Africa hypothesis contend that this discovery supports their view that Neanderthals were a distinct and parallel species that came to a dead end.

Christopher B. Stringer and Peter Andrews, paleontologists at the

British Museum of Natural History in London, writing last year in the journal Science, fueled the controversy by asserting that the evidence now "favors a recent African origin of Homo sapiens."

Nothing of the kind, counters Milford Wolpoff, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, who is an advocate of the multi-regional model. The African model, he argues, overlooks paleontological evidence of anatomical features of Neanderthals and other regional archaic Homo sapiens that persists in early modern humans, indicating considerable interbreeding and suggesting that the two branches could not be too dissimilar.

Apparent similarities between the cultural aspects of the Neanderthals and the anatomically modern humans also testify to a close relationship, Dr. Wolpoff says. For example, the two groups used similar stone tools and practiced ritual burials of their dead.

In an assessment of the conflicting theories, Fred H. Smith, a professor of anthropology at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, agreed that "reasonable" transitional fossils and archaeological samples like tools exist outside Africa for this and other reasons, he and colleagues conclude, in a study to be published later this year, that multi-regional evolution "is the best explanation for modern human origins."

But Dr. Smith cautioned that the

data is not sufficiently unequivocal to warrant assertions by either side in the debate.

"People are going mad," said Ofer Bar-Yosef, a professor of Old World Paleolithic archaeology at Harvard University.

The debate came to a boil last year with a report that modern-looking Homo sapiens lived in the Middle East as long ago as 92,000 years — 50,000 years earlier than had been estimated. The date was established by a technique called thermoluminescence, which is mainly used to date pottery.

Flint found in the Qafzeh cave near Nazareth in Israel was heated to release the energy of electrons trapped inside since the stone chips were last burned long ago, presumably when they fell from the hands of toolmakers into a campfire.

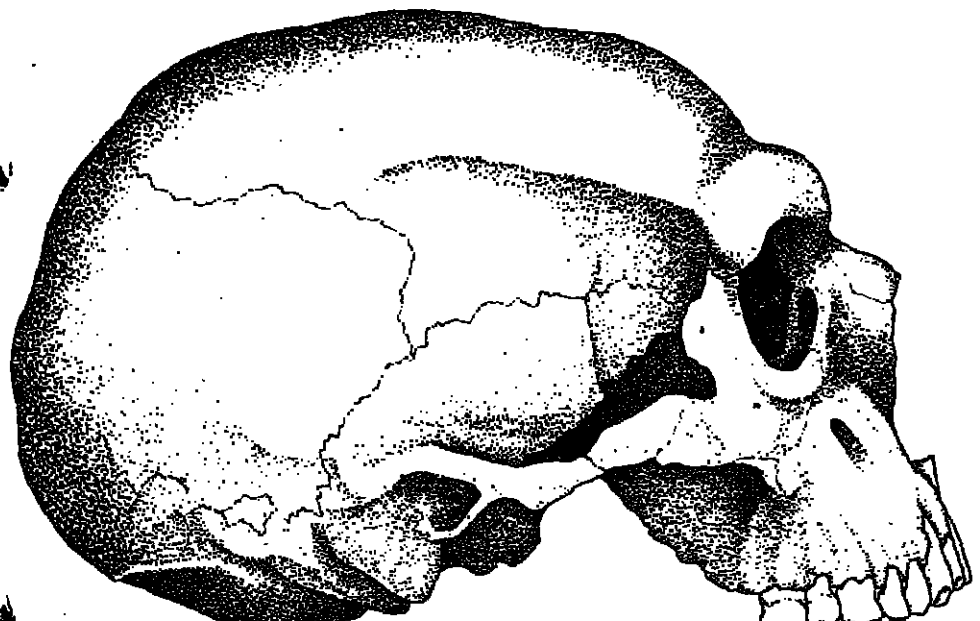
Analysis of the light emissions determined when the burning last occurred, and since the skulls of modern humans were found in the same

sediments, it was concluded that these people had occupied the cave at the same time.

The dating was conducted by a team of French and Israeli scientists headed by Hélène Valladas, a physicist at the Institute for Low-Level Radiation in Gif sur Yvette, France.

This was good news for the out-of-Africa forces. If modern humans evolved in Africa, the oldest fossils with modern features would be expected to be found in or near Africa. Some such fossils have been excavated in South Africa, at the Border Cave and Klasies River Mouth sites, and have been dated at about 100,000 years.

But many anthropologists dispute the validity of these findings and say it is difficult to put a date on the earliest modern humans in Africa any more precise than somewhere between 40,000 and 100,000 years.

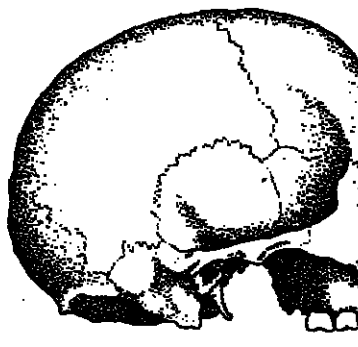


Ancestor Or Dead End?

Researchers are debating whether Neanderthals, an archaic form of Homo sapiens, were ancestors of anatomically modern humans, a subspecies that died out or an entirely different species. Some differences can be seen in these two skulls.

NEANDERTHAL

Archaic Homo sapiens, 125,000-50,000 B.C.



MODERN HOMO SAPIENS

Date of emergence is uncertain.

ancient man, more in front for the modern. Jaw: Neanderthal jaw and teeth are larger. Evolutionary shrinkage of jaw and teeth continues. Brow ridge: Neanderthal skull has characteristic prominent brow ridge, absent in typical modern skull. Eye socket: Neanderthal skull has bigger eye sockets. Nose: Size of base of nose is much larger in Neanderthal skull.

Picture 1: Wynn/The New York Times

IN BRIEF

Less Drastic Surgery for Limb Cancer

WASHINGTON (WP) — Evidence that cancer of the arm and leg can be effectively treated without amputating the limb has emerged from a Chicago study.

The study included 100 patients with sarcomas of the bone or soft tissue in the arm or leg. In every case, the tumor was surgically removed but the limb was left intact, usually with a bone transplant or metal implant to make up for the loss of the natural bone.

The 100 patients have been followed for an average of four years; some were operated on as long as eight years ago. Eighty-six are alive. Cancer recurred in only three of the 100 patients.

Doctors Warn Against Stopping AZT

CHICAGO (UPI) — Researchers have warned that interruptions in treatments of the AIDS-fighting drug AZT may allow the virus that causes the disease to grow faster.

A team of Canadian doctors outlined findings from their study of AZT-treated patients in a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association, saying they wanted to get the information out quickly.

"None of the patients' symptoms worsened and none came down with the infections that typically claim the lives of those with AIDS. But the doctors recommend that AZT treatment should not be interrupted."

Amino Acid Fights Sleep Disorder

NEW YORK (NYT) — Doses of an amino acid freed eight narcolepsy patients from their irresistible desire to sleep, French doctors report.

Their finding has stirred interest in possible treatments for the disorder, whose cause is unknown. Narcolepsy affects an estimated 250,000 Americans and about four times as many men as women.

Dr. Jacques Muret said that, although the findings had been confirmed in 23 additional patients, the conclusions were preliminary because so few patients were involved and because researchers did not test other treatments along with the amino acid, L-tyrosine.

Risk Seen in Ultrasound Therapy

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois (UPI) — Ultrasound should be used "prudently" for therapy and only at low exposures pending continuing studies, according to a University of Illinois researcher.

Leon A. Frizzell, professor of bio-engineering and electrical and computer engineering, said certain levels of ultrasound have affected laboratory animals, causing lesions in the liver or brain in a study at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Frizzell said ultrasound may cause damage through a process called cavitation, the formation of cavities in a fluid by forces moving it. This can lead to gas bubbles in previously bubble-free fluids.

'Holiday Heart' Tied to Firecrackers

WASHINGTON (WP) — Veterans Administration doctors were puzzled when a 79-year-old man with a history of coronary-artery disease showed up in the emergency room on the Fourth of July last year, complaining of a rapid, fluttery heartbeat.

The New York man, who had undergone coronary-bypass surgery the year before, was found to be in "atrial flutter," with a ventricular heart rate of 150 beats per minute. A fluttery heartbeat can be caused by binge drinking — giving rise to the term "holiday heart syndrome" — but the man had not been drinking.

The doctors dubbed the condition "Holiday Heart Type II" and diagnosed its cause: Firecrackers. The man had been startled by the sound of fireworks.

Brain Now Focus of Crib Death Studies

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

THE explanation for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), a mysterious malady that kills thousands of babies each year, seems to lie in the developing brain, scientists are concluding.

The research emphasis is shifting to the brain, they say, because 20 years of painstaking study into other organ systems, including the heart and lungs, have failed to explain why seemingly healthy infants die in their sleep.

Moreover, recent insights into brain chemistry and advanced imaging techniques are making the new brain studies possible.

While scientists say they are still far from knowing the underlying cause of sudden infant death, most experts now believe that SIDS babies have a subtle but chronic brain abnormality.

Some researchers believe the abnormality could lie in the brain stem, which controls breathing and heart rates. Others believe the problem may lie in brain areas controlling sleep patterns or learning processes. Still others are looking at centers that control specific functions, like tongue muscles or regulation of body heat.

The new work is being mounted as scientists discard a popular theory linking crib death to apnea, a breathing disorder.

Although thousands of babies have been fitted with monitoring devices that sound an alarm when their breathing becomes irregular during sleep, the incidence of crib death has not fallen, SIDS experts say.

"SIDS researchers are in shock from the loss of their favorite pet theory," said Dr. Bruce Beckwith, a professor of pathology and pediatrics at the University of Colorado.

"The situation is verging on the chaotic. We've had lots of ideas but few hard facts."

With congressional prodding, 25 leading researchers met in the fall at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Maryland, to lay out a five-year research plan.

The plan, which outlined promising areas for study, will soon go to

a Senate subcommittee that has promised to provide up to \$25 million over five years.

SIDS researchers in the United States now receive \$1.8 million annually from the government and about \$1 million from charities.

In taking stock of their knowledge, the researchers pointed to a

parents, said Dr. Laura Hillman, a professor of child studies at the University of Missouri. Pediatricians agree that if a baby experiences a life-threatening episode it should have a monitor, she said.

In such episodes, the baby may actually stop breathing and turn blue, lose consciousness or become

Many other ideas explored by scientists during the past 20 years have turned out to be blind alleys.

"Few hard facts" that most agree on:

• The quality of prenatal care is not a good predictor of crib death. While a baby born with a low birthweight to a mother who has received little or no prenatal care is considered to be at greater risk, three-quarters of all SIDS babies are born into well-to-do families with good prenatal care.

• Crib death is slightly more common in boys than girls. It generally does not run in families, so parents who lose one infant are not more likely to lose another.

• Some experts say that extremely passive infants who tend not to fuss and squirm may be more vulnerable. A majority of the babies have had a cold or sniffles in the days or weeks before sudden death, and most die between midnight and 9 A.M.

These findings represent a leap forward from the late 1960s, when it was thought that SIDS babies died of fast-moving pneumonia or parental neglect, Dr. Beckwith said.

In response to allegations of neglect, parents banded together to form self-help groups and to pressure researchers.

But "every exciting idea" raised over the past 20 years has thus far failed to solve SIDS, Dr. Beckwith said. Blind alleys include deficiencies of vitamin C and thiamine deficiency, hyperactive thyroids, weak hearts, childhood vaccinations, sleeping positions, blood disorders and even the use of water beds.

In the late 1970s, Dr. Beckwith said, doctors focused on apnea, a disorder in which infants stop breathing for up to 20 seconds and sometimes do not start again.

Pediatricians began advocating home monitors that track breathing patterns during sleep. If the baby should stop breathing for more than 20 seconds, an alarm would go off. By 1986, an estimated 40,000 to 45,000 monitors were being used in the United States, according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Most were rented for about \$200 a month.

"They thought if you solved the apnea problem, SIDS would go away," said Dr. Marie Valdes-De-pena, professor of pathology and pediatrics at the University of Miami School of Medicine. "It did not. Despite untold numbers of home monitors, we don't know that SIDS has diminished anywhere. Some SIDS victims have apnea, but the vast majority do not."

Monitors are mainly a crutch for

limp. "But such episodes are rare," she said. "No one thinks SIDS is as simple as forgetting to breathe. And we've all had enough babies die while on monitors to know that it's no guarantee."

In such cases, parents are not able to revive their baby despite having had training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques.

Moreover, two recent studies that followed thousands of babies have not lent support to the hypothesis that apnea is at cause. Babies who die from the syndrome have no more apnea spells than other babies, said Howard Hoffman, an epidemiologist at the child health institute in Bethesda.

For example, Mr. Hoffman led research that looked at infants who

weighed less than three pounds at birth. In this group, 50 percent of the babies who eventually died of SIDS had apnea in the nursery. But among a control group of babies who did not die, 58.1 percent also had apnea.

Lacking strong clues that would identify SIDS babies before death, researchers are turning to theories of brain development.

"We tend to think of the healthy maturing baby as being an intact, stable little organism," Dr. Beckwith said.

But new connections are formed, old connections are pruned and nerve connections called axons are being sheathed with a fatty substance, called myelin, that promotes the transmission of nerve signals.

"Sometimes, something might go wrong with some of these critical switches," he said.

Crib death might also involve the learning process, said Dr. Lewis Lipsitt, director of the Child Studies Center at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island.

Just as babies learn to clear their throats, he said, they may also need to learn to defend against respiratory distress. In this view, some babies in the second to fourth month of life may fail to learn how to struggle for breath when they begin to suffocate.

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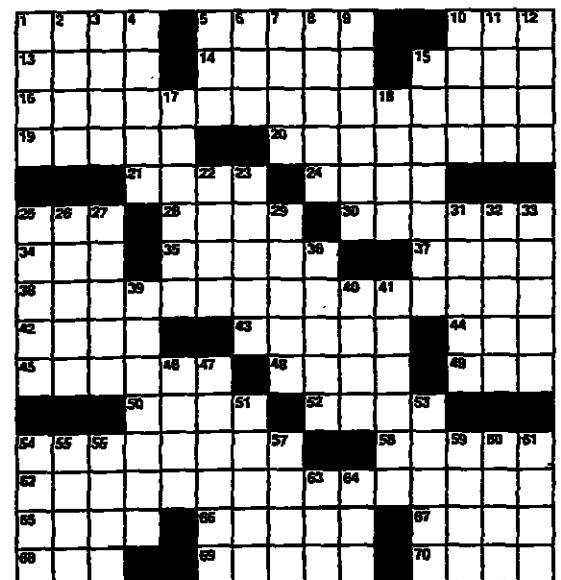
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Hermit, e.g.
 - 5 Michaelmas daisy
 - 10 — canto
 - 13 Rochester's love
 - 14 Isabel, e.g.
 - 15 Actor Richard from Philadelphia
 - 16 Frustrating scene for a pyromaniac in 'Annie'
 - 18 To eat, in Erfurt
 - 20 Punctures
 - 21 Fruit drinks
 - 24 Naturalist Fossey
 - 25 U.S.A. award
 - 28 Moslem religious leader
 - 30 Orwell's — Farm
 - 34 Zeta follower
 - 35 Ticks off
 - 37 Ankles bones
 - 38 Wedding mishap at Yosemite?
- DOWN**
- 42 Manolete's adversary
 - 43 Weasel's kin
 - 44 Vietnamese New Year
 - 45 Muses
 - 48 "Mens sana in corpore —"
 - 49 Articles
 - 50 Baseball's Cornie
 - 52 Level
 - 54 Long-haired tuna
 - 58 "Mama —", 40's pop hit
 - 62 What George's riding master told him in N.H.?
 - 65 Formerly, formerly
 - 66 More feeble
 - 67 A party to
 - 68 Marshal of France, 1804-15
 - 69 Streamlined
 - 70 Zola heroine



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- Solution to Previous Puzzle**
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| BATH | DIAMPS | ADAM |
| OGEE | ELIOT | LOBO |
| SHANK | MAIRE | AUER |
| GARROTTS | TREMBLE | |
| ILLI | NOEL | |
| PASSANT | PENDERS | |
| ORIO | SERVE | SATAN |
| SIFT | SOILS | SAME |
| ESTES | ANTES | LIE |
| REPAIRS | SPANKER | |
| ERIGO | AAA | |
| MADONNA | TRIPLET | |
| ALAS | DIAMANT | ANK |
| ITILE | ELIAT | ECTO |
| CAIS | LAPSE | SEES |

- 3 Letters' partner
- 4 Ky. college
- 5 Sound from Sandy
- 6 Kind of whale
- 7 Bourd
- 8 "Our revels now are —", Shakespeare
- 9 Basketball liber
- 10 Mangel-wurzel
- 11 Gaelic
- 12 — Make Love, Monroe film
- 15 Italian flavored ice
- 17 Jawaharlal's daughter
- 18 Buck heroine
- 22 Auror Jannings
- 23 Round of fire
- 25 Obligations
- 26 Rope sling for cargo
- 27 "Five Graves to —", 1943 film
- 28 Track events
- 31 Valletta's its capital
- 32 Fred or Steve
- 33 Where knights lifted
- 36 Shankar's instrument
- 39 Torpid
- 40 Yakutsk's river
- 41 Like 15 Down
- 46 Diplomat's asset
- 47 Glowers
- 51 S. African native village
- 53 British Museum's — marbles
- 54 Egyptian deity
- 55 Scholar's acquisition
- 56 Body or work precursor
- 57 Salinger girl
- 59 Sicilian menace
- 60 Koestler's "Darkness at —"
- 61 Joyce's — Livia Plurabelle
- 63 Haw's companion
- 64 Bother

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GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	154,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	154,000,000
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NYSE Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
154.00	153.00	153.00	+1.00
122.00	121.00	121.00	+1.00
115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00
105.00	104.00	104.00	+1.00

Wednesdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
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NASDAQ Index	
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AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
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105.00	104.00
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Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Class	Chg.
154.00	+1.00
122.00	+1.00
115.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00
105.00	+1.00

NYSE Diary	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

AMEX Stock Index	
Class	Prev.
154.00	153.00
122.00	121.00
115.00	114.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00
105.00	104.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Bargain-Hunting Boosts NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed sharply higher Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as investors took advantage of the market's recent weakness to purchase bargain-priced blue chip issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which eased 1.25 points Tuesday, jumped 22.68, to close at 2,303.93.

Broader-market measures also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.27, to 165.21. Standard & Poor's 500 stock index added 2.43, to close at 294.24. The price of an average share gained 26 cents.

Advances led declines by about an 8-5 ratio. Big Board volume totaled 154.22 million shares, up from 149.56 million traded Tuesday.

Stock prices dipped briefly at the opening but strengthened through the rest of the session. Late-afternoon buying activity pushed the Dow sharply higher as investors focused on IBM and other blue-chip issues.

Analysts said investors did some bargain-hunting in hopes that the market would soon move higher after suffering from a two-week slump.

"There's been some taking advantage of the market's recent pullback," said Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., who warned that the rally may not last due to heavy pressure from high interest rates.

He said that as long as the Federal Reserve Board "is leaning against the market, it's going to be difficult to show an upside."

Trading was subdued as investors looked ahead to Friday's release of December trade

figures for further clues to the interest-rate outlook.

"Things are getting quiet," said Sidney Dorr, first vice president of institutional trading at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. "Nobody wants to step up to the plate until Friday's figures."

Mr. Dorr said the trade data would culminate a series of economic reports this week, which so far have reflected a robust economy and raised fears on Wall Street that interest rates will be increased further to combat inflation.

Union Carbide was the most active NYSE issue, rising 1 1/2 to 32 1/2.

Burlington Resources, a target of takeover speculation, followed, gaining 3/4 to 50 1/4. Interco was third, adding 1/4 to 3 1/4.

AT&T rose 1/4 to 31 1/4. IBM climbed 2 1/4 to 127.

Among other blue chips, USX rose 1/4 to 31 1/4, American Express rose 1/4 to 50 1/4, MetLife rose 1/4 to 63 1/4, General Motors rose 1/4 to 89 1/4 and General Electric rose 1/4 to 46 1/4.

Salomon Inc., John Gutfreund, flatly denied rumors that his firm is contemplating a leveraged buyout and said he was optimistic that Salomon is on the right track to improving profitability. "Not at this time," Mr. Gutfreund said when asked about speculation that Salomon might take itself private. He also said he has not considered such a plan.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment rose 1 1/4 to 115 1/4, Hewlett-Packard rose 1/4 to 58 1/4, Unisys rose 1/4 to 29 1/4 and Cray Research rose 1/4 to 58 1/4.

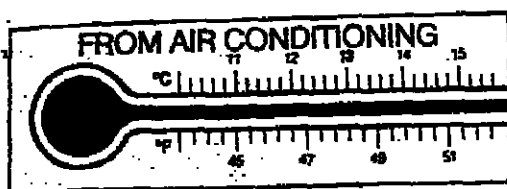
(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100
IBM	154.00	153.00	153.00	3.00	1.95	15.00	100	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00
AT&T	122.00	121.00	121.00	2.00	1.64	15.00	100	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	1.00	0.87	15.00	100	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100
IBM	154.00	153.00	153.00	3.00	1.95	15.00	100	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00
AT&T	122.00	121.00	121.00	2.00	1.64	15.00	100	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	1.00	0.87	15.00	100	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00

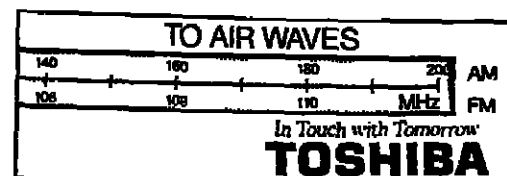
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100
IBM	154.00	153.00	153.00	3.00	1.95	15.00	100	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00
AT&T	122.00	121.00	121.00	2.00	1.64	15.00	100	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	1.00	0.87	15.00	100	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100	High	Low	100
IBM	154.00	153.00	153.00	3.00	1.95	15.00	100	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	153.00	153.00
AT&T	122.00	121.00	121.00	2.00	1.64	15.00	100	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00	122.00	121.00	121.00
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	1.00	0.87	15.00	100	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00	100	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	0.50	0.48	15.00										



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1989

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE



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WALL STREET WATCH

These Two Differ on How To Ride the Elliott Wave

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A decade ago, Ralph N. Elliott was a forgotten stock market analyst. Then two men of different generations resurrected his ideas and gained growing public attention with the forecast that the 1980s would see a surging bull market, perhaps topping out in 1987 with the Dow Jones industrial average near 2,800.

At the time, a forecast of the Dow again hitting 1,000 was deemed to be dourly bullish.

By popularizing the Elliott Wave Theory, A.J. Frost and Robert R. Prechter made names for themselves and made the theory the technical phenomenon of the decade.

As the stock market zoomed, Mr. Prechter especially grew more prominent. He refined his prediction to call for the Dow to reach a peak of 3,600.

Now, more than a year after the 1987 crash, Mr. Frost and Mr. Prechter find themselves in sharp disagreement as to where the market is heading.

Mr. Frost thinks the Dow is likely to rise above 3,000 this year and only then begin to fall sharply.

Mr. Prechter has been decidedly bearish. He concedes he may have to change his stance if the market continues to rise much further, but so far he is sticking to his guns.

The Elliott Wave Theory was invented in the early 1930s. Mr. Elliott studied charts of price movements in stocks and concluded that bull markets generally proceed in patterns of five waves, with the first, third and fifth rising and the other two declining; bear markets tend to move in cycles of three waves.

Within the large movements, smaller repetitions of the same patterns could be discerned. Moreover, he said, there were ways to broadly estimate the duration and length of market moves.

During the 1950s, a disciple of Mr. Elliott, Hamilton Bolton, had some success in forecasting market moves, but it was only in 1978 that the theory regained attention. In that year, Mr. Frost, a former aide to Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Prechter, a technical analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., published a book with the forecast of a roaring bull market in the 1980s.

MR. FROST is now retired and living in Victoria, British Columbia. By his count of Elliott Wave cycles, the fourth wave ended in December 1987, and the fifth, and final, wave is still in progress.

"In my view, the technical side indicates a strong move up for the next six months," Mr. Frost said in an interview. "I think this market will go above 3,000, and possibly peak around 3,250. But when it breaks, it will keep declining until 1993 or 1994."

Mr. Prechter, now the publisher of the widely read newsletter Elliott Wave Theorist, said the third wave of the five peaked in September 1986, when the Dow hit 1,922.

He said the pullback after that peak and the move to a new high of 2,722 in August 1987 constituted the fourth and fifth waves. The October 1987 collapse convinced him that the five-wave structure had ended.

Despite the disagreement, each analyst conceded the other could be right, and they said they were likely to reach agreement soon. A fall to 1,700 would persuade Mr. Frost to change his view, while Mr. Prechter said a move much above 2,400 would cause him to reconsider his wave count. "That's my alternate wave count," he said of Mr. Frost's view, "but I give it very little probability."

In any case, the two agreed that the 1980s bull market would give way to a depression and plunging prices. "Once the market turns, it won't be just Black Monday, but Black Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday and Friday," said Mr. Frost, who largely blames rising debt levels. "Bob and I aren't really that far apart, because over the longer term we expect a very large decline."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates										As Yen	
	S	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gsh.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen		
Amsterdam	2.48	0.868	1.1789	0.937	1.038	—	5.385	1.2771	140.79		
Brussels	26.075	2.48	28.19	—	—	—	24.845	—	140.79		
London	1.724	—	—	0.2518	0.1881	0.8597	4.777	1.1905	140.79		
Madrid	1.724	—	—	11.1148	2.2834	2.6085	38.379	2.5728	204.77		
Paris	2.48	—	—	2.2834	2.2834	2.2834	2.2834	2.2834	140.79		
Lyon	1.724	—	—	1.661	4.27	1.265.50	2.107	38.379	1.5728		
Net. Percent	1.724	—	—	1.661	4.27	1.265.50	2.107	38.379	1.5728		
Porto	129.6	1.11	1.11	0.465	0.465	0.465	0.465	0.465	140.79		
Tokyo	2.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.79		
Yokohama	1.724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.79		
1.00U	1.721	0.692	2.0852	7.8779	1.254	3.254	40.788	1.7701	140.79		
1.50R	1.3231	0.976	2.0852	1.31	1.7943	2.235	37.791	1.7701	140.79		

Closures in London, Tokyo and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. New York closing rates.
a: Commercial rates; b: To buy one dollar; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; e: Not quoted; f: Not available.

Other Dollar Values			
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
African, central	143.65	Pink, moroko	4.278
Australia	1.372	Pink, moroko	155.00
Bahamas	1.246	Plum, india	7.8013
Belize, W.	26.195	Red, india	15.39
Brazil, cru.	0.89	Red, india	1741.80
Canada	1.182	Red, india	1.817
Central Amer.	1.182	Red, india	1.817
Denmark	7.173	Red, india	1.817
Egypt	2.370	Red, india	1.817
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**Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing**Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect intra-trading elsewhere.

(Continued)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	0
General Electric	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	0
Rockwell International	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Boeing	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lockheed	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Northrop	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Grumman	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

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U.S. Futures
Via The Associated Press
Feb. 15

Grains	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
WHEAT (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
COYBEAN (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Livestock	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
CATTLE (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
HOGS (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
PORK (CBOT)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Currency Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
YEN (USD)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
DM (USD)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
FRF (USD)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
COPPER (COMEX)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
ZINC (COMEX)	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Stock Indices	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
DOW JONES	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
NYSE	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
NASDAQ	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Commodity Indices	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
CRB	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
NYMEX	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
COMEX	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Financial	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
US TREASURY	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
LIBOR	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
FX	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

Other	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Oil	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Gold	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Silver	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
IBM	115 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4
GE	34 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4
General Electric	26 1/4

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Boeing	115 1/4
Lockheed	115 1/4
Northrop	115 1/4
Grumman	115 1/4
Boeing	115 1/4

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Boeing	115 1/4
Lockheed	115 1/4
Northrop	115 1/4
Grumman	115 1/4
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NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Boeing	115 1/4
Lockheed	115 1/4
Northrop	115 1/4
Grumman	115 1/4
Boeing	115 1/4

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
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Lockheed	115 1/4
Northrop	115 1/4
Grumman	115 1/4
Boeing	115 1/4

U.S. Futures
Feb. 15

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Livestock	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
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NYMEX	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
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U.S. Futures
Feb. 15

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Silver	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0

**Output Report
Sends Oil Prices
Sharply Higher**

NEW YORK — U.S. crude oil futures jumped 84 cents, to \$18.26 a barrel, in the final hour of trading Wednesday, boosted by a report that seven non-OPEC producers may offer output cuts totaling about 300,000 barrels per day, traders said.

The spot month contract last traded above \$18 on Jan. 26, according to the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Knight Ridder Financial News reported that the offer of an output cut would be made at a meeting between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and non-OPEC producers next week in London.

In earlier London trading, prices were mixed ahead of the oil producers meeting. Crude prices drew some strength from a report issued late on Tuesday by the American Petroleum Institute, in which the group said U.S. oil stocks fell last week.

North Sea Brent Blend — the most widely traded crude — shot about 5 cents, ending at \$16.75 a barrel.

THE 1989 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Each day, over 180,000 copies of the IHT are sold to readers in 19 countries around the world. To serve this diverse audience effectively, we must learn about its interests and characteristics. Thus, this questionnaire — our way of talking to you — is a vital part of our service.

We need to know what you read and how you use it. From now on, we will be asking you to complete this questionnaire. It is easy, takes only a few minutes, and you can do it at home or at work. We will be sending you a copy of the survey results and a copy of the questionnaire to help you complete it.

We would be most grateful if you could take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. It is easy, takes only a few minutes, and you can do it at home or at work. We will be sending you a copy of the survey results and a copy of the questionnaire to help you complete it.

As a courtesy, we will send you a copy of the survey results and a copy of the questionnaire to help you complete it. We will be sending you a copy of the survey results and a copy of the questionnaire to help you complete it.

This reader survey is extremely important to our service and we will be sending you a copy of the survey results and a copy of the questionnaire to help you complete it.

Don't miss it!

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT?
(Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home	11	Traveling locally	3
At work	1	Traveling abroad	4
At work	2	Elsewhere	5

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week	12	Less often than once a week	4
3-4 days a week	2	First time reader	5
1-2 days a week	3		

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT?

At home	13	At work	2	While traveling	3	Elsewhere	4
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3. How many people, other than yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One	14	Three	3	Five or more	5
Two	2	Four	4	More than one, but don't know how many	6
				No one else	7

TRAVEL

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None	15	1-2	1	3-5	2	6-9	3	10-20	4	21+	5
------	----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-------	---	-----	---

GO TO Q. 7

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Belgium	16	United Kingdom	17	Latin America/Caribbean	18
France	1	Other Europe	2	Japan	2
Germany	3	Middle East	3	Hong Kong	3
Italy	4	African countries	4	Singapore	4
Netherlands	5	USA East Coast	5	Other Asia	5
Portugal	6	USA West Coast	6	Australia	6
Scandinavia/Finland	7	Other USA	7	New Zealand	7
Spain	8	Canada	8	Elsewhere	8
Switzerland	9				

6a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

First Class	19	20
Business Class	2	2
Economy	3	3
Other	4	4
No such trips	5	5

6b. Have you flown by Concorde on business in the past 12 months?

Yes	21	No	2
-----	----	----	---

7. Approximately how many times have you rented a car in the past 12 months?

Not rented	22	ABROAD	23
1-2 rentals	2		2
3-6 rentals	3		3
7 or more rentals	4		4

PURCHASES & INVESTMENTS

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or sculpture	24	Leather travel goods	5
Antique furniture	1	A quality watch	6
Gems or precious jewelry	2	35 mm SLR camera	7
Couture label clothing	3	Video camera	8

9. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard (Gold)	25	Diners Club	5
Access/Eurocard/MasterCard	1	Visa Gold/Premier	6
American Express Gold/Platinum	2	Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard	7
American Express Green	3		

10. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares	26	Stock/Index Options	27
Bonds	1	Financial/Currency Futures	2
Government Securities	2	Physical Commodities	3
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts	3	Gold/precious metals	4
Offshore Funds	4	Property (land or real estate excluding main home)	5
Private Pension Plans	5	Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.)	6

11. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments (excluding your main home), owned by you and members of your household? (in U.S. dollars)

Under U.S. \$50,000	28	\$250,000 to under \$500,000	4
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	1	\$500,000 to under \$1 million	5
\$100,000 to under \$250,000	2	U.S. \$1 million or more	6

ABOUT YOU

12a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in _____ 29-30

12b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in _____ 31-32

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months	33	6-12 months	2	1-5 years	3	More than 5 years	4
--------------------	----	-------------	---	-----------	---	-------------------	---

13. Are you?

Male	34	Female	2
------	----	--------	---

14. What is your age?

Under 25	35	35-44	3	55-64	5
25-34	1	45-54	4	65 or over	6

15. Which educational level have you attained?

Doctorate/MBA/higher university degree	36	University degree/equivalent professional qualification	2
	1	Secondary or high school	3

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in U.S. \$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to U.S. \$50,000	37	\$150,000 to \$249,999	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1	\$250,000 to \$499,999	5
\$75,000 to \$149,999	2	\$500,000 or more	6

Or annual income in own currency (write in).....

YOUR OCCUPATION

17. What is your working status?

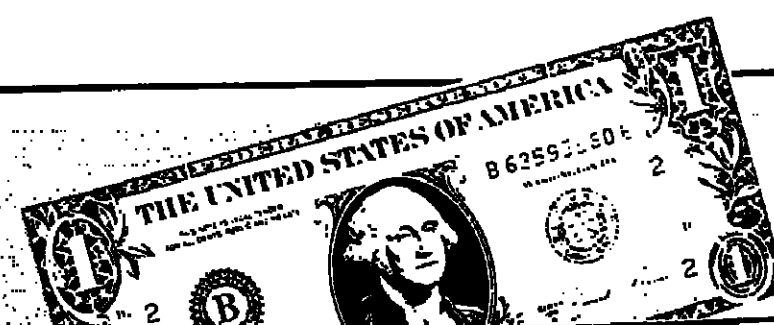
Working full-time	38	Student	3	Housewife	5
Working part-time	1	Retired	4	Other	6

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 24

18. What is your company's principal activity?

— MANUFACTURING/PRIMARY —		SERVICES	
Oil/Chemicals	39	Wholesale/Retail trade	40
Engineering/Construction	1	Transportation	1
Electronics/Computers	2	Management Consultancy/Accountancy	2
Food/Beverages	3	Advertising/Communications	3
Consumer Goods	4	Other Business and Professional Services (incl. Legal)	4
Textiles/Paper	5	Banking	5
Energy/Water supplies	6	Insurance	6
Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining	7	Stockbroking	7
	8	Other Financial Services	8

— OTHER PROFESSIONS/SERVICES —			
Medical	41	Army/Police	42
Government, Diplomatic	1	Education	2
Civil Service	3	OTHER (Write in)	9



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation.
In 1986, the IHT contributed \$13,057 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

19. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Owner/Partner	43	Technical Specialist	44
Chairman of the Board	1	Clerical	2
President/Chief Executive Officer	2	Senior Government Officer	3
Managing Director	3	Other Government Officer	4
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director	4	Consultant	5
Other Senior Management	5	Other Professional	6
Middle Management	6	Other (Write in)	7
Junior Executive	7		

20a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Please check all that apply.)

Domestic Banking Relations	45	Portfolio/Pension Fund Management	5
International Banking Relations	1	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	6
Corporate Finance	2	Insurance Services	7
Corporate Divestiture/Acquisitions/Privatisation	3	None of these	8

20b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

For each item, please indicate if you are involved:
(I) in the evaluation, specification or recommendation of a product or supplier, and/or
(II) in the authorization or approval of a product or supplier.

	I EVALUATE SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND	II AUTHORISE OR APPROVE
Mainframe computer/network system	46	48
Personal computers/desktop computers/word processors	1	1
Computer peripherals	2	2
Software	3	3
Photocopiers	4	4
Facsimile equipment	5	5
Telecommunications systems over \$250,000	6	6
Telecommunications systems \$250,000 or less	7	7
Other telecommunications equipment	8	8
Company vehicles	9	9
Aircraft and related equipment	47	49
Business premises/industrial site selection	1	1
Plant/plant equipment	2	2
Raw materials	3	3
Scientific instruments	4	4
Marketing/communications services	5	5

21. Which of the following areas are you responsible for in your organization?

Management Consultancy Services	50	Conference/Exhibition/Trade Fair Services	4
Executive Recruitment	1	Company Credit Cards	5
Company Travel Arrangements	2	1992 Planning	6

22. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10	51	50-249	3	1,000-4,999	5
10-49	1	250-999	4	5,000 or more	6

23a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes	52	No	2
-----	----	----	---

23b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes	53	No	2
-----	----	----	---

24. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

CARE (THIRD WORLD AID)	54	3
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1	4
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND	2	5
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS	3	
CANCER RESEARCH	4	

25. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire.

Please note that your name and address will not be used for purposes other than such surveys, and your replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Name _____
Address _____

RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED

1st February 1989

Mr Les Rushmer
International Herald Tribune
161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

Dear Les

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1989 Reader Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid February, and we will process all replies received before the end of March. Each response received by Research Services Ltd before the closing date will qualify for \$1 US donation to charity. The total value of your charitable contribution will be shown when you publish the survey results in May.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

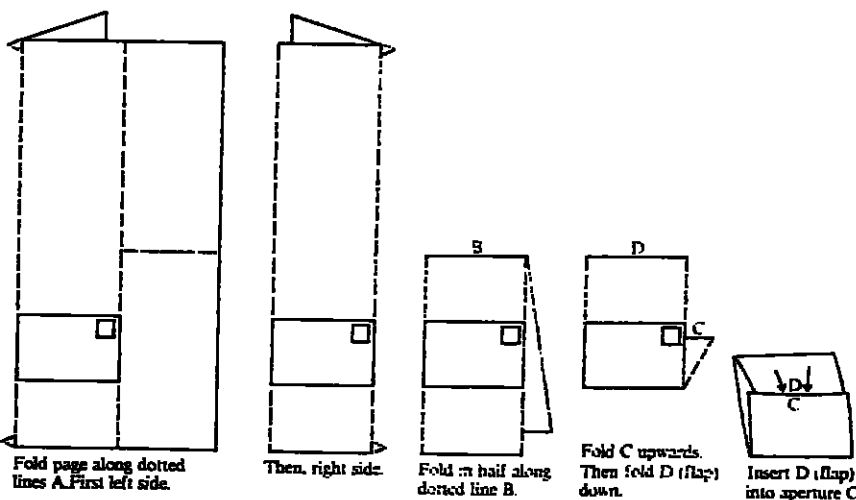
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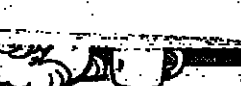
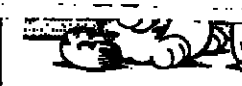
MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

P6543

C (INSERT FLAP HERE)

I'M TRYING TO LEARN MR. WILSON HOW TO TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIP AND DALE.

Yesterday's Jumble: ENEMY COUGH VIABLE DEVICE
Answer: Why Dracula died of a broken heart - HE HAD LOVED IN "VEN"



Coleman Buyout Plan Boosts Stock On Hopes of an Increased Offer

NEW YORK — Stock of Coleman Co., known worldwide for its water and other camping equipment, rose on Tuesday and Wednesday after the \$64 a share that a group led by its chairman offered to take the company private.

Coleman announced Tuesday that Sheldon C. Coleman, grandson of the company's founder, offered \$450 million in cash and securities for all the company's stock. Coleman shares soared \$21, to \$70.125, on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, and it rose 87.5 cents, to \$71, on Wednesday.

In a brief announcement of the offer Tuesday, the company said its board would meet on what it called "a possible proposal" from Mr. Coleman to take the company private in a leveraged buyout.

The company added that it had been advised that Coleman's offer amounted to \$64 a share — \$54 in cash and preferred stock valued at \$10.

The stock's move above the offer price reflected a market belief that another suit might make a higher bid for the recreation-products company, analysts said.

"My view is they can go higher," said analyst Daniel Coleman of the Seattle firm, Ragen & Mackenzie. "It's worth between \$65 and \$70 a share," he said of the company. Mr. Coleman is not related to the chairman.

One Wall Street trader said there might be an auction of the company. "The chairman may be putting the company in play to solicit other bids for it," he said.

An arbitrator said he expected management to increase its leveraged buyout bid price before a closing. "It's a management LBO, and all management LBOs are eventually leveraged," he said.

But he said that at current trading levels the stock looks a bit high, probably worth about \$62 to \$63 a share because part of it is securities, he said.

Mr. Coleman was elected chairman last fall after the death of his father, also named Sheldon.

Wall Street seemed delighted with the proposal but appeared to believe that the price of the company, based in Wichita, Kansas, would go far higher before any deal was completed.

At the current price, Coleman's 7.05 million shares are worth almost \$500 million. But trading seemed to suggest that a final offer might reach \$74 or \$75 a share. This would raise the eventual value of a deal to as much as \$530 million, particularly if a competing bidder joined in.

In a report last June, John D. Campbell, who follows Coleman for Goldman, Sachs & Co., called the company's stock a "very attractive investment." He said the company's managers, under its new chairman, were working on a long-term strategy to weed out unprofitable lines, to add new products that appeal to families and to grow through acquisitions.

Coleman products have long been the stuff of history and legend. During World War II, the war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, called the Jeep and the Coleman Gil stove the two most important pieces of noncombat equipment ever developed.

Today, Coleman's wide product line ranges from personal coolers and jugs, camp stoves, sleeping bags and lanterns to hot tubs, fishing boats, air guns, portable generators and air conditioners.

Coleman reported a 9.9 percent rise in sales last year, to \$657.9 million from \$598.5 million in 1987, while profit soared 27.6 percent, to a record \$24.5 million, compared with \$19.2 million a year earlier.

Value Line Inc., the investment survey company, said in its current report, prepared in December, that Coleman's prospects for 1989 depended largely on the economy.

It said that it expected a mild recession this year but that it did not expect any drastic downturn for the company, citing Coleman's diversified line of products and the large amount of low-priced items it offers for cost-conscious consumers.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

France Backs Joint Venture In Electronics

PARIS — France's two leading state-controlled electronics and aviation concerns said Wednesday that the government had approved a joint venture that would be Europe's largest supplier of civilian and military flight electronics.

Thomson-CSF and Aerospatiale said in a joint statement Wednesday that the government had approved a joint venture that would be Europe's largest supplier of civilian and military flight electronics.

The two companies would set up a separate holding company, jointly controlled, which would own at least 50 percent of the new venture. The rest would be held by a broad and varied shareholder base, the statement said.

Thomson-CSF is 60 percent held by state-owned Thomson SA.

Profit Outlook Is Strong for Japanese Construction Firms

TOKYO — Japan's top construction firms will post strong earnings growth in coming periods and several will post record profits in the current and next financial years, which end March 31, industry analysts predicted.

Strong construction orders, many of which are not complete, and increased profit margins for major companies are fueling prolonged and robust growth, they said.

All of Japan's 51 major builders are expected to have record orders in the current and next fiscal years, analysts said.

Four top construction concerns, Taisei Corp., Shimizu Corp., Kajima Corp. and Obayashi Corp., forecast record current profits in the year ending March 31.

Taisei forecast that its parent current profit would be 37 billion yen (\$289.5 million), Shimizu would be 37.5 billion yen, Kajima said it expected 47 billion yen and Obayashi called for 29.0 billion yen.

Kumagai Gumi Co., another big construction company, said it expected current profit of 13 billion yen in the six months ending March 31 and 16 billion yen in the subsequent six-month period. The company has changed its financial reporting period.

Total orders for the 51 major concerns will amount to more than 16 trillion yen in the current year, said Mokoto Kaimasu, senior analyst at NRI & NCC Co., the research arm of Nomura Securities Co.

The previous record was 14.21 trillion yen, which was posted in the last fiscal year.

For the current year, Mr. Kaimasu forecast orders hitting another record, 16.51 trillion yen, although growth will be slower.

Japan's 51 major firms received orders totaling 13.36 trillion in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1988, up 25.3 percent from the same period a year ago, according to the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors Inc.

Redevelopment plans spurred by rising urban land prices and the availability of large reserves of funds to finance them are behind the record orders in the current and next fiscal years, analysts said.

"The Japanese construction industry's long-term prospects are excellent due to the many large-scale projects getting under way or scheduled to be launched over the next few years," said Masatoshi Shioiri, assistant manager and research analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd.

"Surplus money and high land prices have spurred construction of bigger, value-added buildings that use land more profitably," Mr. Kaimasu said.

"Japanese firms are pulling down old buildings and putting up bigger buildings on the same sites for rental purposes," he said.

Flooded with orders over the past couple of years, Japan's five major concerns have been able to pick and choose, only taking contracts with high profit margins, said Mr. Shioiri.

"Since it takes one to one-and-a-half years after receiving an order for profits to be reflected in construction company results, the Big Five are guaranteed good earnings during the first half of 1990," Mr. Kaimasu said.

Investment by Japan's manufacturing sector in facilities and equipment started rising in mid-1987 due to good earnings resulting from growing domestic demand, analysts said.

Private-sector construction orders in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1988, totaled 9.49 trillion yen, public-sector construction orders were 3.45 trillion, according to Japan contractors' federation figures.

Orders from the manufacturing sector grew 61.1 percent, to 1.74 trillion yen, in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1988, while orders from the nonmanufacturing sector grew 34.1 percent, to 7.75 trillion yen, in the same period.

Mr. Kaimasu said he expected Taisei current profit for the year to be 43 billion yen, Shimizu to be 44 billion yen and Kajima's to be 53.5 billion yen.

Obayashi's current profit should be 33.5 billion yen, he said. He estimated Kumagai Gumi current profit at 34 billion yen for next year, and at 14 billion for the six months ending March 31, 1989.

Yukio Yamamoto at the Nikko Research Center Ltd., a unit of Nikko Securities Co., was most optimistic.

"The five major construction firms are likely to show average annual growth of 19.9 percent in parent current profits for five years," Mr. Yamamoto said.

Mr. Kaimasu said there could be a slowdown in the growth in construction orders in the second half of fiscal 1990.

"Some bottlenecks remain for long-term growth," he said.

IBM's Profit Margin Rose For the 2d Straight Year

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp.'s profit margin on its computer hardware, an important gauge of its financial strength, rose in 1988 for the second straight year, the company said.

In an advance copy of its 1988 annual report released on Tuesday, IBM disclosed that the ratio of gross profit on hardware sales to revenue from that sector rose to 56.2 percent, up from 52.3 percent in 1987. The company credited cost-cutting and restructuring efforts for the improvement.

It said the increase helped boost its overall margin in 1988 to 57 percent from 54.5 percent. IBM, which is based in the New York suburb of Armonk, last month said it earned \$5.81 billion in net profit on sales of \$59.68 billion in 1988.

Industry analysts said the gain in gross margin was skewed upward by IBM's restatement of its 1987 results to reflect an accounting change by \$870 million in restructuring charges taken in 1988.

But they said the improved margin showed that IBM, the world's largest computer company, had gotten its costs under control and had expanded sales.

Jay Stevens, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said IBM's sales were bolstered by a surge in the United States in the second half

of last year, led by its 3090 mainframe and AS/400 minicomputer lines.

In its annual report, IBM also broke out sales by product segment and geographic region. It said parent sales — mostly mainframes and minicomputers — rose 8.5 percent in 1988. Sales of peripherals — including disk drives and controllers — climbed 10.7 percent, following a decline of 5.7 percent in 1987.

Workstation sales, which include personal computers, advanced 9.1 percent worldwide, despite a 5.4 percent decline in the United States.

IBM said sales of its PS/2 personal computers rose worldwide. But this was offset in the United States by a decline in other products in the category, which include engineering workstations and typewriters.

IBM said sales outside the United States rose 15.5 percent, to \$34.4 billion. U.S. sales declined slightly, to \$25.3 billion, due mainly to lower sales at the company's federal systems division.

Analysts said they were surprised that IBM's fastest growing region was the Asia/Pacific segment, where sales soared 27.7 percent, outpacing Europe/Middle East/Africa, which gained 10.3 percent.

USA INCOME PORTFOLIO

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg B-25461.

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of USA INCOME PORTFOLIO, which will take place at the fund's registered office, 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Friday, February 24, 1989 at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

Annual general meeting:

1. Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at November 30, 1988 and the Statement of Operations for the year ended November 30, 1988;
3. Allocation of the net profit/Decision on the distribution of a final dividend;
4. Discharge of the Directors;
5. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors;
6. Miscellaneous.

Extraordinary general meeting:

1. Report of the directors on the changes made to the investment restrictions of the Company, so as to adjust these pursuant to regulatory requirements for the registration of the Company as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) in accordance with the Luxembourg law of March 30, 1988;
2. Amendment and/or rewording of all Articles of the present Articles of Incorporation, to reflect such changes, (namely as they relate to definitions of permitted investments and to investment restrictions) and to conform these to the provisions of the Luxembourg law of March 30, 1988 on collective investment undertakings.

The full text of the revised Articles of Incorporation, showing the proposed changes, is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company and can be obtained on request from the Company's Registrar Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2553 Luxembourg, fax: 4791 3331.

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting at which resolutions shall be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

At the extraordinary general meeting, resolutions to be passed require at a first general meeting a quorum of one half of the shares outstanding and a majority of two thirds of the shares present or represented.

In order to attend the meeting of February 24, 1989, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2553 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

U.S. \$400,000,000 floating rate notes 1984 due 1995.

The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from February 8 1989 to August 8 1989 as determined by the reference agent is 9% per cent per annum namely U.S. \$498.35 per bond of U.S. \$100.00.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		February 15, 1989	
Questions supplied by funds listed. Not asset value statements are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some which are based on issue prices. The monetary symbols indicate the currency of the fund: (€) - dollar; (£) - pound; (S) - Swiss franc; (F) - French franc; (M) - mark; (Y) - yen; (A) - Australian dollar; (N) - New Zealand dollar; (C) - Canadian dollar; (B) - Belgian franc; (D) - Deutsche mark; (E) - Euro; (G) - Gibraltar pound; (H) - Hong Kong dollar; (I) - Italian lire; (J) - Japanese yen; (K) - Korean won; (L) - Luxembourg franc; (M) - Mark; (N) - New Zealand dollar; (O) - Omani rial; (P) - Philippine peso; (R) - Rand; (S) - Swiss franc; (T) - Taiwan dollar; (U) - United Arab Emirates dirham; (V) - Vietnamese dong; (W) - West German mark; (X) - Xhosa rand; (Y) - Yen; (Z) - Zimbabwe dollar.		February 15, 1989	
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New Intel Processor: 'Supercomputer on a Chip'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Intel Corp. has developed a "supercomputer on a chip" that will be offered as the basis for a new line of high-speed computers, a senior Intel executive said Wednesday.

Intel's N-10 chip was introduced at the Integrated Solid State Circuits Conference in New York, the biggest research meeting of the year for the world semiconductor industry.

In an interview, David House, an Intel senior vice president, said the company saw the N-10 as the basis for a major new line of computers.

Some analysts had predicted the Intel chip would be offered only as a helper chip to Intel's main microprocessors, such as the 80386 and forthcoming 80486, which run personal computers.

But Mr. House said the chip would be offered as the main processor in engineering and graphics workstations and multiprocessing computers. Other companies, with Intel's help, could build computers around the N-10, he said.

Previously, Intel's only public statement on the N-10 was a brief abstract in which it said the chip would have peak speed of 150 million operations a second. That is five times faster than similar RISC chips designed by Motorola Inc. and Japan's Fujitsu Ltd.

RISC, for reduced instruction-set computing, would make the new processor incompatible with existing Intel microprocessors. Computers would have to be redesigned to accept the N-10 as a central processor.

"This is the first microprocessor

product, when it is formally introduced, which will be a true main-frame computer," James I. Magid, a senior adviser to the securities firm Needham & Co., said in an interview.

An announcement of the availability of the N-10 is expected by the end of the month.

Unlike speedy processor chips from Motorola, Sun Microsystems Inc., and MIPS Computer Systems

Inc., Intel's chip can handle instructions that have a "word" length of 64 bits.

The 64-bit word length is what enables Intel to call the N-10 a supercomputer on a chip, because mainframes and supercomputers also use 64-bit words.

That is twice as long as the 32 bits used in competing chips.

Separately, Hitachi Ltd. announced in Tokyo on Wednesday

that it had developed the world's fastest 32-bit microprocessor unit. Company spokesmen said the unit had a processing speed about twice that of existing high-speed processors, putting it at about 70 million computations per second.

Industry analysts who have heard about the N-10 said it was designed to operate at very high speeds on mathematical calculations and graphics.

(AP, AFP)

New Capital Raised to Spur ES2's U.S. Unit

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — European Silicon Structures, an electronics company founded three years ago with the backing of some of Europe's biggest industrial groups, has enlisted American partners to give new life to its U.S. operations.

Jean-Luc Grand-Clement, the president of ES2, as the European company is known, said the beefed-up U.S. operation would initially act as a marketing arm for the European maker of custom integrated circuits but eventually would start its own manufacturing.

The U.S. company, called United Silicon Structures Inc., or US2, is receiving an injection of \$4.5 million from three American venture capital firms that will together take a 30 percent stake in the company. The backers are Advent International of Boston, Concord Partners of Palo Alto, California, and Mohr Davidow of Menlo Park, California.

ES2 has a 40 percent stake in the venture, while the remaining 30 percent is held by founders and employees.

US2, based in San Jose, California, was launched last year as a subsidiary of ES2, but its growth was limited in the American market. The concern has, until now, basically been an order-taking division for the European operation.

With the new funds, the plan is to organize a U.S. network of distributors, conduct more aggressive marketing and hire specialists. The aim is to give US2 a presence in Silicon Valley, the high-technology center in northern California, to increase U.S. sales in the quickly developing custom chip market.

"We needed American partners, not a subsidiary," Mr. Grand-Clement said. "It is difficult for a European company to manage such a business in America." The subsidiary's sales in 1988 totaled \$1 million of ES2's sales of \$13 million.

Henry Jarrat has been hired as president of US2. He was an executive of VLSI Technology Inc., a U.S. company that is the leader in the American and European custom-chip markets and has annual revenue of \$172 million.

Meanwhile, Mr. Grand-Clement said ES2 should attain its first profit in the third quarter of 1989, which is about a year behind schedule in the original business plan. The European operation's sales are expected to more than double this year, to around \$28 million.

Unlike other makers of custom chips, ES2 operates by selling computer software to customers who, with a minimum of electronics knowledge, can then design their own chips.

Sales Abroad Helped Boost Sony's Profit

Reuters
TOKYO — Sony Corp.'s group net profit rose 44.4 percent, to 28.9 billion yen (\$228 million), in the last three months of 1988, the electronics giant said on Wednesday.

The growth reflected strong sales in both the growing Japanese market and overseas, where demand had slackened in recent years because of the strong yen.

Sales jumped 37 percent, to 613.82 billion yen in the period, the third quarter of Sony's business year.

Sony's biggest money earners were 8mm and professional video equipment, audio gear, semiconductors and high-resolution video displays. CBS Records, acquired by Sony in January 1988, contributed about one-sixth of group net.

For the year to March 31, Sony forecast group net would rise to 67 billion yen, close to double last year's figure, on sales of 2.09 trillion yen, up 46 percent. Sony expects parent current profit to rise 64 percent, to 71 billion yen.

Profit at British Airways Surges by 46%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Airways PLC said Wednesday that its third-quarter pretax profit jumped 45.7 percent, boosted by economies of scale arising from its purchase of British Caledonian PLC.

"The third-quarter figure shows an improving trend," said the chief executive, Colin Marshall, at a news conference.

The airline said pretax profit for the quarter ending Dec. 31 totaled \$51 million (\$90.1 million), up from

\$35 million in the corresponding period in 1987. After-tax profit rose 43.5 percent, to \$33 million from \$23 million. Earnings per share rose to 4.6 pence from 3.2 pence.

The pretax profit was in line with analysts' estimates, which had ranged from \$45 million to \$53 million, but British Airways' shares dropped 3.5 pence to 195.5 pence Wednesday in generally weak trading on the London stock market.

The airline's improvement was also evident in its operating sur-

Elders Blocks MB Unit Deal

Reuters
LONDON — Elders IXL on Wednesday blocked the proposed merger of MB Group PLC's packaging subsidiary with Carnaud SA of France.

On Tuesday, MB rejected an offer of \$810 million (\$1.43 billion) by Elders and Ball Corp. of the United States for the subsidiary, Metal Box Packaging.

Elders, the diversified Australian brewer, then voted its 25.06 percent stake in MB warrants against the proposed Carnaud deal, which is valued at \$830 million. Holders of 63.88 percent of the warrants supported merging the packaging unit

with Carnaud, but the proposal required 75 percent approval.

At another meeting on Wednesday, 81.14 percent of MB shareholders backed the Carnaud deal, which was announced last October and would create Europe's largest packaging concern.

After warrant holders voted, MB set an extraordinary general meeting of stockholders for Feb. 24.

Ross Luke, a spokesman for Elders, said he would not rule out a higher offer for the packaging unit.

But James Lupton, a spokesman for Baring Brothers & Co., MB's financial adviser, said Elders had not submitted a realistic offer.

SHOES: Reebok Builds on Its High-Fashion Image by Going High-Tech

(Continued from first finance page)
increase by 59 percent from the previous year, to \$1.5 billion.

Reebok executives said at the trade show that their company's recent drumming by Nike had spurred a turnaround.

"Nike got hot, God bless 'em," said C. Joseph LaBonte, president of Reebok, in an interview. "It was healthy for the company to get hit between the eyes."

As a result of the blow, Mr. LaBonte said, Reebok undertook last year to revamp its mission and set out on a new marketing path—the "high tech" approach introduced at the trade show.

The market for athletic footwear boomed in the 1980s, partly because of the fitness craze and partly because of a fashion trend. In the United States, the market grew to \$4.5 billion last year from \$2 billion in 1984.

A large portion of that new business has been captured by Nike, which caters largely to serious athletes with shoes that claim to give wearers added protection and competitive edges through resilient, shock-absorbing layers of air-filled plastic membranes.

Until this year, Reebok has been known, and has seen itself, primarily

as a maker of stylish sneakers. The cachet of Reeboks came largely from their popularity with aerobic teachers and then with students in the early 1980s.

While not forsaking an interest in image-driven shoes, as Reebok calls them, the company last week proclaimed its intention to win a chunk of what it called the performance-driven market, which has accounted for much of the growth in recent years.

"It appears that they're on the upswing again," said Larry Cowherd, a buyer for Brown Shoe Fit Co. of Shenandoah, Iowa, voicing a common sentiment among shoe retailers at the trade show. "People want what's new, and they've come up with some new ideas."

But not everyone in the industry is convinced that inventions like Reebok's Dr. Detroit shoe are genuine breakthroughs.

Physicists have largely discounted claims that shoes can return energy to wearers, saying that tests on all shoes have shown any propulsion caused by energy return to the foot from the shoe is so small as to be useless.

Phil Knight, chairman and founder of Nike, and athletic footwear designers at the trade show

said that most of the ideas for shoes that Reebok announced were already under development or in production at several athletic footwear companies. But many had not been manufactured because of problems in the designs.

"There are trade-offs," Mr. Knight said. "It's like a fighter plane. The more weaponry you put on, the less maneuverability you have, and vice versa."

In fact, while Reebok was showing only a prototype of its inflatable shoe at the trade show last week, Nike was beginning to sell a new sneaker with the same characteristics.

Called the Air Pressure sneaker, the shoe inflates around the ankle with the help of a plastic sac that is fitted into a nozzle at the heel and is then squeezed.

Paul Fireman, chairman of Reebok, told a group of Wall Street analysts after Friday's sales meeting that the Canton, Massachusetts-based company has its own research lab; solicits ideas for new technologies from inventors and the aerospace industry; and collects ideas from closely watching the competition.

"Of course we watch our competitors," he said. "Where else are

you going to get your ideas? All Reebok is a composite of what's out there, somewhere, already."

Buyers at the trade show generally found the company's plans promising. "It doesn't really matter" whether Reebok's claims to high technology are grounded in science, said Samuel Kruse, of Dunham's Athletic, of Drayton Plains, Michigan. "What matters is that the customer tries it and makes his own decision."

Alex Reebok's sales presentation to shoe retailers and sporting-goods buyers, several Wall Street analysts who attended the presentation remained cautious. "It's still a pretty solid company," said Fred Ansel, an analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York. "They say they're coming back, but it remains to be seen."

Alice Ruth, who follows the athletic footwear industry for Montgomery Securities Inc. in San Francisco, said that Nike, which is based in Beaverton, Oregon, currently has the edge.

"Nike is showing more momentum," she said. "It was a tough year for Reebok. Nike captured the consumer's imagination, and at the same time Reebok was without any new, compelling products."

Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
as to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect intra-broker activity.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld %	PE	100s High	Low	100s Low
12	110.00	100.00	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	100.00	90.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
12	90.00	80.00	BBB	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
12	80.00	70.00	BBB+	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
12	70.00	60.00	BBB-	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
12	60.00	50.00	BBB+	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
12	50.00	40.00	BBB-	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
12	40.00	30.00	BBB+	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
12	30.00	20.00	BBB-	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
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SPORTS

SIDELINES

Mavericks Trade Aguirre for Dantley

DALLAS (AP) — The Dallas Mavericks of the National Basketball Association on Wednesday traded forward Mark Aguirre to the Detroit Pistons in exchange for forward Adrian Dantley and the Pistons' first-round draft choice in 1991.

If the Mavericks take part in the 1988-89 Western Conference finals, the Pistons also would receive Cleveland's 1989 second-round draft pick, obtained by Dallas in June 1986 in exchange for Mark Price. The Pistons also would receive the Mavericks' 1991 second-round draft choice, according to a statement released by the Mavericks.

Dantley, who will be 33 on Feb. 28, is the 10th-leading scorer in NBA history. This season in 42 games with the Pistons he has averaged 18.4 points per game on .521 shooting.

Sprinter Johnson Seeks Early Return

ROME (Reuters) — Ben Johnson, the Canadian sprinter, said Tuesday that he was training hard and hoped to return to track and field soon. The 100-meter world record-holder said: "I'm training almost every day. I'm keeping fit and hope to get back to the sport soon."

Johnson was stripped of his Olympic gold medal when traces of a banned anabolic steroid were found in his system after he won the 100-meter final at Seoul. He was in Rome for an athletics awards ceremony; he was not among those receiving an award.

Calm and composed, Johnson said he felt much better than he did a few months ago. "I cannot feel ashamed of something I didn't do," he said, "so I'm feeling happier."

Atkinson to Manage Sheffield Team

LONDON (Reuters) — Ron Atkinson, the former manager of the Manchester United soccer team, was named manager of the troubled Sheffield club on Wednesday, his first job in the English first division in three years.

Atkinson, who was dismissed last month by Spain's Atletico Madrid after a managerial reign of less than 100 days, takes over following the dismissal of Peter Eustace. It is Atkinson's third managerial job this season. He left second division West Bromwich, the club he joined after being dismissed by United in 1986, to take charge of the Atletico team.

Set a Record, Take Home \$50,000

LONDON (UPI) — A \$50,000 jackpot is being offered to any British athlete who sets a world record in Britain this summer.

The offer, made by the Amateur Athletic Association, applies to all Olympic events and the mile and 1,000-meter races. Association officials admit that their money is likely to be safe. Dave Bedford was the last Briton to set an Olympic-event world record in his country, in 1973 in the 10,000 meters.

For the Record

Scott Letellier will take over the U.S. World Cup committee for the 1994 competition. Letellier, a Los Angeles lawyer who worked for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and was involved with the U.S. Soccer Federation bid for the 1994 event, will become director of World Cup USA 1994, the organizing committee for the monthlong world championship tournament.

A Soviet nine will face the Maryland, George Washington and Navy baseball varieties in exhibition matches in April as part of the visitors' first tour of the United States, a seven-game venture sponsored by the U.S. Baseball Federation.

Steffi Graf had four aces and surrendered only five points on her serve Tuesday in a 6-1, 6-1, victory over Stacy Martin that put her in the second round of the \$300,000 Virginia Slims tournament in Fairfax, Virginia.

Top-seeded Andre Agassi routed unseeded Jim Pugh, 6-2, 6-3, on Tuesday as he began his defense of the title at the Volvo Indoor Tennis Championships in Memphis, Tennessee. Amos Mansdorf of Israel defeated Glenn Michibata of Canada, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1. Sixth-seeded Brad Gilbert defeated Scott Davis, 6-2, 6-1, and 11th-seeded Michael Chang beat Tom Nijssen of Holland, 6-1, 6-3.

For Barry Switzer, the Worst of Times in Oklahoma Football



Charles Thompson, center, being escorted Tuesday from the Oklahoma County Jail to federal court.

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Staff Writer

NORMAN, Oklahoma — More successful than any other U.S. college football coach the last 16 years, Barry Switzer, head coach of the Oklahoma Sooners, suddenly found himself defending a program hit by more serious incidents in a more compressed time frame than any program in recent memory.

"I'm a fighter," Switzer said Tuesday in his office. "I've always been a fighter. I'm going to get things in shape. My total mission is to regain the respect of the university. . . . God, what a price to pay for what a few people have done."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's arrest Monday of quarterback Charles Thompson on charges of allegedly selling 17 grams of cocaine to an undercover agent in the athletic dormitory was the latest in a series of unrelated events the last two months.

Other serious incidents:

• Dec. 19: The National Collegiate Athletic Association placed the Sooners' football program on three years' probation. It charged Switzer with failing to "exercise supervisory control."

• Jan. 19: A starting cornerback, Jerry Parks, was suspended after being charged with shooting with intent to injure teammate Zarak Peters in an athletic dorm. Parks is home in Texas awaiting his preliminary hearing and is not enrolled in school.

• Feb. 10: Nigel Clay, Bernard Hall and Glenn Bell were suspended from the university for two years after being charged with first-degree rape, stemming from a Jan. 21 complaint at the athletic dorm.

Thompson, 20, a sophomore, became the fifth player suspended, several hours before being formally charged. He faces up to 20 years in prison and \$1 million in fines.

In addition, Oklahoma players were charged with destroying a hotel room before the Florida Citrus Bowl loss to Clemson on Jan. 2, and four Sooners coaches were accused of causing about \$500 damage to furniture at an Orlando, Florida, country club.

All of this follows publication of "The Boy: Confessions of a Modern Anti-Hero." In that autobiography, Brian Bosworth, the former all-American linebacker, said that NCAA rules were routinely broken at Oklahoma and steroids "were about as common as Anacin."

Bosworth said cocaine was used on game days, and that one player interrupted a snowball fight with some blasts from an Uzi machine gun. Switzer, wrote his former star, "just turns his back."

Switzer said Bosworth "exploited and embellished for obvious monetary reasons. You've got to recognize Bosworth for what Bosworth was. And what he is," he said.

Of the latest incidents, Switzer said: "I want to get them handled right now. We've got four, five, six people who need to be out of here. . . . Let's get (the investigations, reforms and penalties) done right now and get on down the road."

The day that rape charges were filed against three players, the school's regents approved sweeping changes in academic standards, written rules of conduct and dorm security for athletes.

Switzer spoke about most of the important matters. On Thompson: "Kids over there (in the dorm) had to know that Charles was doing that. Yet they wouldn't come tell me." Switzer said Thompson had been picked up on shoplifting charges while in high school.

On the shooting: "He (Parks) shoots a guy he's been

raised with. They came up together. I was in the hospital, and you know what the guy that's in the hospital? I don't hold a grudge. I want to call him a hero. Here's a guy lying in the bed, looking at me (a few inches) and he's dead," he said. Switzer on Switzer: "I've been at this 30 years. It's the only thing I know and I like. I've had to deal with a

'God, what a price to pay for what a few people have done.'

Barry Switzer

lot of situations that aren't good. I've been at the top (three national championships). I've been at the bottom; I've been at a lot of places in between.

"I've had experience at all of 'em," he continued. "So I know basically how to handle all of 'em. All you've got to do is ask the good kids here in a program."

Should Switzer be responsible for these players, he asked rhetorically: "No way in my mind can I accept that."

He added: "Barry Switzer's future is my players, my athletes, the ones who walk in here and say: 'Hey, I love you, coach. Stick your hand across this desk. I'm worried about you. I'm thinking about you.'"

On Friday, the university named Thomas L. Hill, the former Olympic hurdler, as assistant athletic director for academic standards. Since 1985, he had been at Tulane, which dropped basketball after a point-shaving scandal.

Hill's duties include checking prospective recruits to see if they meet Oklahoma's academic standards, evaluating their character and potential for success. Hill said he will work with the recruits the Sooners sign.

Hill said: "I've already had some conversations with Coach Switzer. I just thought about some things, and he has already taken those ideas and begun to implement them. He has been willing to go further than I suggested."

Switzer was asked to look across his desk and see a prospect's mother where a reporter sat. The mother had read all the recent newspaper stories and also Bosworth's book. Why should her football-brilliant son attend Oklahoma?

The coach countered by saying those who follow Oklahoma closest know it best, that the father of a recently signed tight end had just reconfirmed his loyalty.

Probation limits Oklahoma to 18 scholarships instead of 25. Switzer said 15 prospects have been signed.

He said if those charged with rape are guilty "I want 'em locked up, behind bars. They're animals. I want 'em caged up, because I have a 19-year-old daughter." The business with his assistants at the Orlando-area country club also involved Clemson sides, he said. He admitted that the Sooners caused the damage but that it amounted to "horseplay."

Governor Urges Action

Governor Henry Bellmon suggested Tuesday that other athletic dormitories be closed or supervision of student athletes be increased at the University of Oklahoma. United Press International reported from Oklahoma City.

"It's fairly obvious that something's wrong," Bellmon said.

Iowa State Subdues No. 3 Missouri; UNC Has 20 Victories for 19th Year

The Associated Press

The Iowa State Cyclones upset the No. 3-ranked Missouri Tigers, 82-75, Tuesday in Ames, Iowa, hours after Missouri's coach, Norm Stewart, underwent surgery for colon cancer and a diseased gall bladder.

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BOOKS

BILLY BATHGATE

By E.L. Doctorow. 323 pages. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT has been said from time to time that E.L. Doctorow is at heart a political writer, that all of his seven novels, but especially "The Book of Daniel," "Ragtime" and "Loon Lake," are at heart critiques of American capitalism and apologies for left-wing radicalism.

Looking at it that way, I suppose you could call his wonderful new novel, "Billy Bathgate," a political allegory.

After all, its plot is a Horatio Alger story about a poor boy from the Bronx who catches the eye of a rich entrepreneur, rises in the man's business through a combination of luck and pluck, and ends up inheriting the family fortune.

The entrepreneur here is Arthur Fleengheimer, better known as Dutch Schultz. His business is the numbers and protection rackets.

The fortune 15-year-old Billy Bathgate inherits is the profits from these enterprises. And the instruments of his inheritance are essentially murder and theft. So there are equations made here between lawlessness and capitalism. As Billy grows in his awareness of the world, he realizes that "I was living in even greater circles of

gangsterdom than I had dreamed, latitudes and longitudes of gangsterdom."

At the end of his story, he confides, "Who I am in my majority and what I do, and whether I am in the criminal trades or not, and how I live must remain my secret because I have a certain renown."

Still, despite any latent political content, what makes this novel work, what infuses it with its tingling vitality, has nothing remotely to do with ideology. It is instead the primal drama that 15-year-old Billy finds himself involved in, having attracted the erratic attention of a murderous violent and vindictive man, and then having taken up, almost under the man's nose, with his glamorous high-society girlfriend.

So what Doctorow does superbly here is what he has always done so well — to create a world in which sex is dangerous and the people who do it inhabit "a large, empty rooming adulthood booming with terror."

And yet Billy can't resist that world because, as he explains when he returns at one point to his poor home neighborhood, he is "living in the very pulsebeat of the tabloids, distributed in printer's ink and hidden like the fox in the tree leaves on the puzzle page except that I was right in the middle of the centrally important news of our time."

But however you interpret the forces underlying "Billy Bathgate," the novel has provided Doctorow with extraordinary opportunities for invention. Its roots are similar to his previous book,

"World's Fair," a novel in the form of a memoir of growing up in the East Bronx.

The time is the same, the 1930s. The neighborhood is similar: as the offspring of an Irish Catholic mother and a Jewish father who has disappeared, Billy takes his last name from a street near his home.

Yet the new book's broader canvas demands bigger events. In the story's most remarkably conceived scenes, Dutch Schultz enacts the old gangland ritual of equipping an enemy with cement shoes and dropping him in New York Harbor. Only Doctorow brings the cliché back to life by imagining the murder in its minutest details, down to observing "how the tubbed cement" aboard the tugboat "made a slow-witted diagram of the sea outside, the slab of it shifting to and fro as the boat rose and fell on the waves."

The language of "Billy Bathgate" is richer and more sinuous than that of "World's Fair." It employs the same device of filtering a child's thoughts and feelings through the sensibilities of an adult, but the child is older and more worldly here and the adult has a touch of the poet.

Whether you choose to call it a novel of existential angst or of Marxist alienation, its most stunning accomplishment is to have imagined a hugely outsized story and yet conveyed its implausible delicacy.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A NUMBER of clever moves in the game are rarely made in practical play. If they come up at all, it is in the post-mortem, causing somebody to announce ruefully, "I should have thought of that."

A subtle opening lead in this category occurred on the diagrammed deal. South was put in an unusual bidding situation. He heard his right hand opponent open with three hearts and was looking at a five-card heart suit headed by all three top honors. The choice lay between a cautious five clubs and an aggressive six clubs. South was cautious, but his partner was aggressive, and the slam was reached.

West routinely led the spade king, and East promptly overtook with the ace and returned the suit. South ruffed, happy to have avoided a heart return and probable defeat. He cashed the ace of clubs and the ace of diamonds and had a choice. He chose to draw a second round of trumps, and the two-to-two split enabled him to claim the slam. One losing heart was ruffed, and the other was discarded on the diamond king.

But if West had held three clubs and one heart, a less likely even, it would have been necessary to play for the heart ruff before drawing the second round of trumps. "You should have led the spade queen," a knowledgeable kibitzer pointed out. "Then East would know that a spade continuation was hopeless and switch to the heart jack, defeating the contract."

"I should have thought of that," West admitted.

WEST

♠ 9 7 5
♥ K 10 8 7 5 4
♦ Q 5 2
♣ A 3

EAST (D)

♠ A 2
♥ J 10 8 6 5 4 3
♦ 9 8
♣ J 9

SOUTH

♠ A K Q 9 7
♥ A
♦ A K 10 8 7 6
♣ A

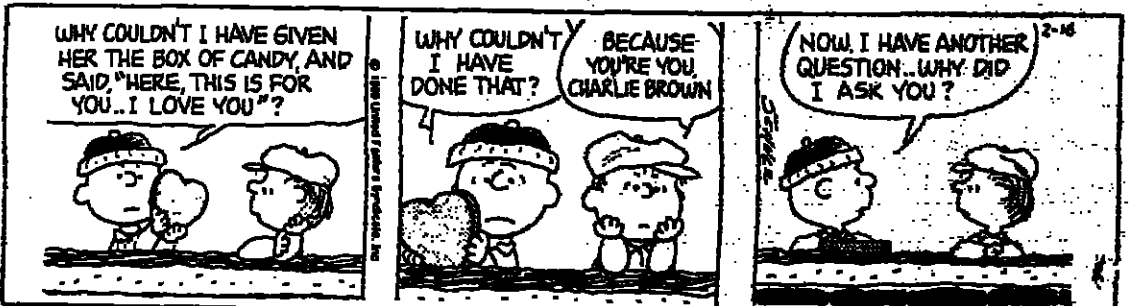
North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East South West North
20 54 Pass Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade king.

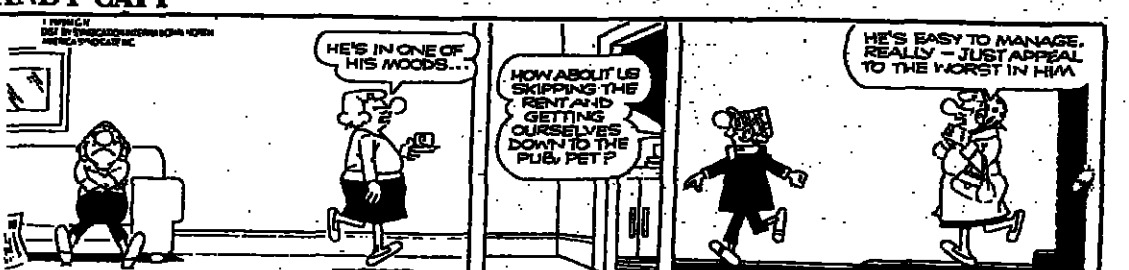
PEANUTS



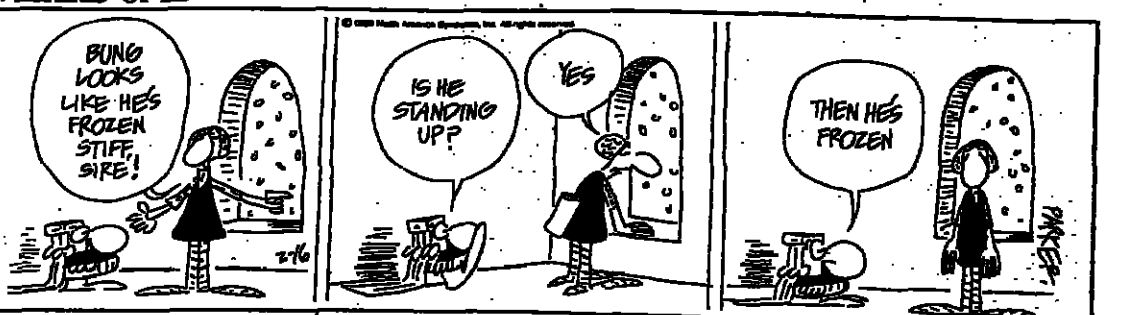
BEETLE BAILEY



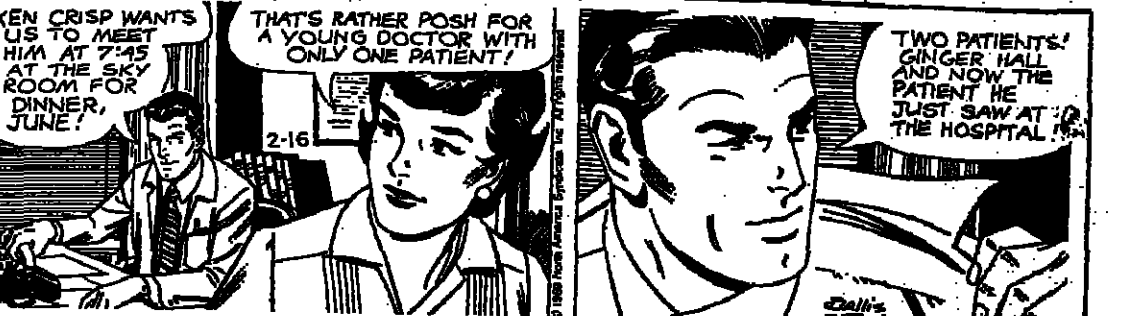
ANDY CAPP



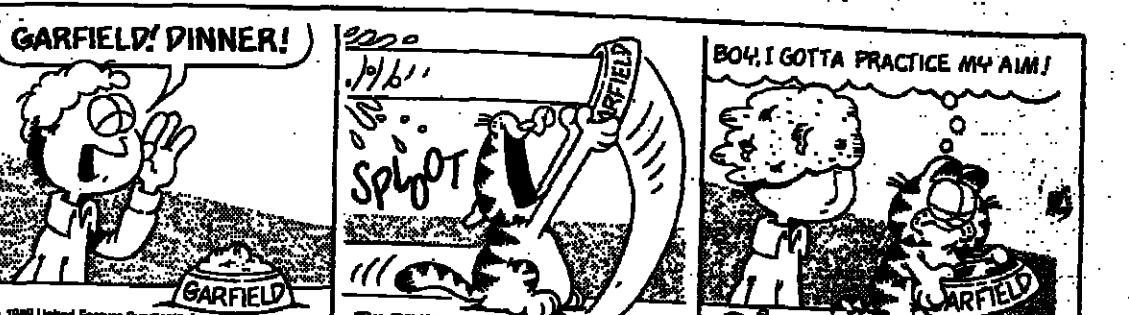
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



I'll have the #2 breakfast with toast and orange juice, please.

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE BAKED HELMET DRIVER. Answer: UNCLE BAKED HELMET DRIVER.

Yesterday's Jumble: ENEMY COUGH VISIBLE DEVICE. Answer: ENEMY COUGH VISIBLE DEVICE.

I'm trying to learn Mr. Wilson how to tell the difference between Chip and Dale.

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE BAKED HELMET DRIVER. Answer: UNCLE BAKED HELMET DRIVER.

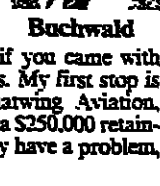
Yesterday's Jumble: ENEMY COUGH VISIBLE DEVICE. Answer: ENEMY COUGH VISIBLE DEVICE.

OBSERVER

A Consultant Cashes In

WASHINGTON—One of the things that seems to have gotten Senator John Tower into so much trouble is the fact that he worked as a consultant on defense contracts. He is supposed to have made \$775,000 at this job.

What does someone have to deliver to earn this kind of dough? I couldn't guess, so I asked an old defense consultant, Roy Chardonnay, to tell me exactly what people like him did for that sort of money.



Roy Chardonnay

"It's too complicated to explain," he said. "You would be much better off if you came with me on my rounds. My first stop is the office of Flaming Aviation, that keeps me on a \$250,000 retainer. Whenever they have a problem, I come running."

An hour later we were in the offices of Scotty Hoopster, CEO of Flaming. He was pacing up and down.

"I don't understand those SOB's in the Pentagon. We gave them the finest plane that money could buy, and now they want a rebate because there are cracks in the wings. Roy, should we go public and attack them for this?"

Chardonnay referred to a loose-leaf book he was carrying. He read: "There is so much good in the worst of us, / And so much bad in the best of us, / It hardly becomes any of us, / To talk about the rest of us."

Hoopster looked at Chardonnay as if he couldn't believe his ears.

"Is that your advice?"

"Yes, I'll fax it to you tomorrow."

Hoopster continued, "We're not just talking about money, Roy. We're talking about criminal charges. The Pentagon said we kept two sets of books on the job. If the attorney general goes after us, we're sitting ducks. What should I do about that?"

Roy opened his notebook again:

"If you can keep your head / When all about you are losing their heads and blaming it on you; / If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you; but make allowance for their

doubting too; / Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, or being hated, don't give way to hating; / And don't look too good or talk too wise. If —"

Hoopster, "Will you shut up and give me a game plan? We've got two weeks before the grand jury convenes. Now, Roy, you know how things operate in this town. Do we stone wall like Officer North, and use the national security defense play, or do we make a deal with the Justice Department? I don't think we've got a prayer to beat this one."

To my amazement, Roy went back to the loose-leaf book once more. He read aloud:

"Somebody said that it couldn't be done / But he with a chuckle replied / That 'maybe it couldn't' / But he would be one who wouldn't say so 'til he tried / So he buckled right in with a trace of a grin on his face / If he worried he hid it / He started to sing as he tackled the thing / That couldn't be done and he did it."

"What the hell does that mean?"

Scotchy wanted to know.

"I'm only here to give you advice. I'm not going to tell you what to do. If you want me to go further, it will cost you another \$100,000."

"I do want you to tell me what to do. Here's a check."

Roy stood up and looked directly at Hoopster:

"If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill / Be a scrub in the valley — but be / The best little scrub by the side of the hill / Be a bush if you can't be a tree / If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass, and some highway happier maker; / If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass, / But the liveliest bass in the lake."

Hoopster was deeply moved. "I don't know how I'll ever be able to thank you, Roy. Nobody in my organization has had the guts to tell me what you just did."

"You need someone from outside who isn't emotionally involved," Roy told him.

When we got out of the building, I said to Roy, "You really helped him by giving him the big picture. Now I can see why you get paid so well."

He shrugged his shoulders. "The only thing you have to sell when you're a consultant is your brains."

Lyricist Willie Dixon, The Muse of the Blues

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON—Willie Dixon is the blues.

That's not the only reason he's called the "godfather of the blues." Just as Chuck Berry's songs are cornerstones to rock 'n' roll, so are Dixon's to contemporary blues and, truth be told, to heavy metal.

Dixon, 73, the godfather of heavy metal?

Consider this: The British blues revival in the early 1960s was fueled in great part by songs that Dixon had written and by acts that he had produced for Chess Records.

One of those songs was Bo Diddley's "You Can't Judge a Book by Its Cover," but you could judge Dixon by his musical covers. The Rolling Stones' "Little Red Rooster," Cream's "I'm a Feeling Man," and the Jeff Beck Group's "I Ain't Superstitious" and John Mayall's Bluesbreakers' "I'm Your Hoochie Coochie Man."

The Yardbirds also dipped into the Dixon song bag, and the Doors covered "Back Door Man." Led Zeppelin did "You Shook Me" and reworked "You Need Love" into one of their "original" anthems, "Whole Lotta Love" (and set a copy right suit by Dixon out of court).

Half a generation later, these groups began heavy metal.

A recently issued boxed set from Chess/MCA celebrates the Dixon legacy with the original versions of those songs by the likes of Howlin' Wolf and Muddy Waters. Altogether there are 36 songs, including such staples as "My Babe" (Little Walter), "The Seventh Son" (Willie Mabon) and "Wang-Dang-Doodle" (Koko Taylor).

If his songs have fueled Chicago blues since the mid-1940s, Dixon himself has become the idiom's best known poet and songwriter. But even though Dixon may be the most influential figure in modern blues, his songs are far better known than his.

In 1989, he and the late blues pianist Memphis Slim, with whom he had first recorded in

1947, looked at the changing scene in blues—now and headed for Europe with the American Folk Blues Festival.

"Memphis Slim and I went over there in the first place," Dixon said, "because it had got to the place where it was awful slow in America. We couldn't get more than one or two days' work there."

There is a palpable pride about the Chess set.

"There were so many things I had forgot I'd even done," Dixon said with a smile. "A lot of the music that I've done over the years is coming back to life because the blues is coming back to life."

Dixon was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, one of 14 children raised on a farm. His enthusiasm for the blues was fed by the many bluesmen who wandered through the region, and specifically by the pianist Little Brother Montgomery, whom he used to follow as a 7-year-old.

"This was before recordings, and he knew all these patterns, used to play them for me and explain," Dixon recalled.

His passion for wordplay was inspired by his mother.

"She used to read me other people's poems and then tell us the ones she made," he said. "She'd tell us the beauty and the meaning of it. To have a poetic form meant education and understanding."

Dixon's first public experiences were in gospel quartets — a big man with a deep voice, he was a natural for the bass. That duality was possible, Dixon said, "because spirituals and blues are the same identical music, only one is dedicated to earthly things while you're alive and the other to heavenly things after you die."

In his teens, Dixon rode the rails to New York and, eventually, to Chicago. He sold song sheets on the streets of Chicago's South Side, including original "song-title jives" (consisting of strung-together titles of popular songs) and "Signifying Monkey," a series of ribald, raucous toasts that proved quite popular. He also turned it into his first hit (sometimes called "You Call Yourself a Jungle King, But You Ain't a Doggone Thing").

He ended up at Marshall and Leonard Chess' South Side studio — helping out, but quickly becoming a cornerstone of their operation, producing most of the label's bluesmen and often defining their image by the songs he wrote.

Nowhere was this more clear

than in the material Dixon penned for competing blues giants Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf, each of whom suspected that Dixon was giving his best material to the other.

For Howlin' Wolf, whose dark, brooding, downy-spooky vocals were much imitated by the young Mick Jagger and Robert Plant, Dixon wrote such classics as "I Ain't Superstitious," "Back Door Man," "Evil" and "Spoonful."

For Muddy Waters' aggressive and boastful macho energy, he wrote "I'm Your Hoochie Coochie Man," "I Just Want to Make Love to You," "I'm Ready" and "You Need Love."

It wasn't just the bluesmen (and women like Koko Taylor) whom Dixon abetted. He was there for Bo Diddley and for Chuck Berry, persuading the latter to bluesy up a little "and to bluesy up a little" he'd titled "Maybeline."

In 1983, he moved to California and continued to write (a new song was included in the soundtrack to the film "The Color of Money") and to watch a new generation of artists record his classics.

An indication of how relevant

those songs are can be seen in the range of people who have covered Dixon in the last few years: thrash metallers Megadeth, country singer Hank Williams Jr., roots rockers Los Lobos and new-edgy Oingo Boingo.

Since 1982, Dixon has headed the Blues Heaven Foundation, which has a dual purpose: assisting young music students via the Muddy Waters Scholarship Fund and, perhaps more crucially, helping older blues artists pursue shady business practices.

While he loves the old songs, it's the new ones that are special, Dixon said, songs like "It Don't Make Sense We Can't Make Peace" and "Study War No More," co-written with a grandson, Alex, 13.

"Nobody has gained nothing ever since Cain hit Abel with the table and people been fighting ever since," Dixon said. "I don't make sense, and so the song opens our eyes about the past, the present and hopefully the future."

All in all, Dixon embodies one of his own lyrics in a way that few pop songwriters can: "I've lived the life I love," he said, "and I love the life I live."



Willie Dixon: Judging a songwriter by his covers.

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PEOPLE

'Rain Man' Receives 8 Oscar Nominations

"Rain Man," a movie about a young fast-talking hustler who is softened by his autistic brother, received eight Academy Award nominations Wednesday, including best picture, best actor and best director. Also receiving best picture nominations were "Mississippi Burning," "The Accidental Tourist," "Dangerous Liaisons" and "Working Girl." Sigourney Weaver scored a rare double nomination: best actress for "Gorillas in the Mist" and best supporting actress as the acid boss in "Working Girl." Other best actress nominees are Glenn Close for "Dangerous Liaisons," Jodie Foster for "The Accused," Melanie Griffith for "Working Girl" and Mariel Streep for "A Cry in the Dark." The nominees for best actor are Gene Hackman for "Mississippi Burning," Tom Hanks for "Big," Dustin Hoffman for "Rain Man," Edward James Olmos for "Stand and Deliver" and Max von Sydow for "Pelle the Conqueror." The Oscars will be awarded on March 29.

Morten Harket, vocalist of Norway's most famous pop group A-ha, quietly married Swedish actress Camilla Malmberg on Feb. 4 in Stockholm, according to an announcement in the Oslo newspaper Vaart Land.

Ted Turner has decided against colorizing "Citizen Kane" because he may not have a right to do so without the approval of the late filmmaker Orson Welles' estate. The cable entrepreneur had vowed to add Welles' black-and-white classic to the list of old films to which he has added color. The process has been criticized in Hollywood. But Turner's lawyers told a close look at Welles' contract with RKO Pictures and decided against it. The contract apparently gave Welles complete creative control through the final cut, said Roger Meyer, president of Turner Entertainment Co.

Diana Ross has rejoined Motown as part owner and performer. The 44-year-old singer left Motown in 1980 after a long-term partnership with Berry Gordy Jr. sold the company in June to a partnership of MCA Inc. and Boston Ventures for \$61 million. Ross will release an album, "Working Overtime," as part of her new contract.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

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